



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:
21.03.2007 Bulletin 2007/12

(51) Int Cl.:
G03G 15/00 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **06254722.9**

(22) Date of filing: **11.09.2006**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
Designated Extension States:
AL BA HR MK YU

(30) Priority: **15.09.2005 JP 2005268972**
10.08.2006 JP 2006218853

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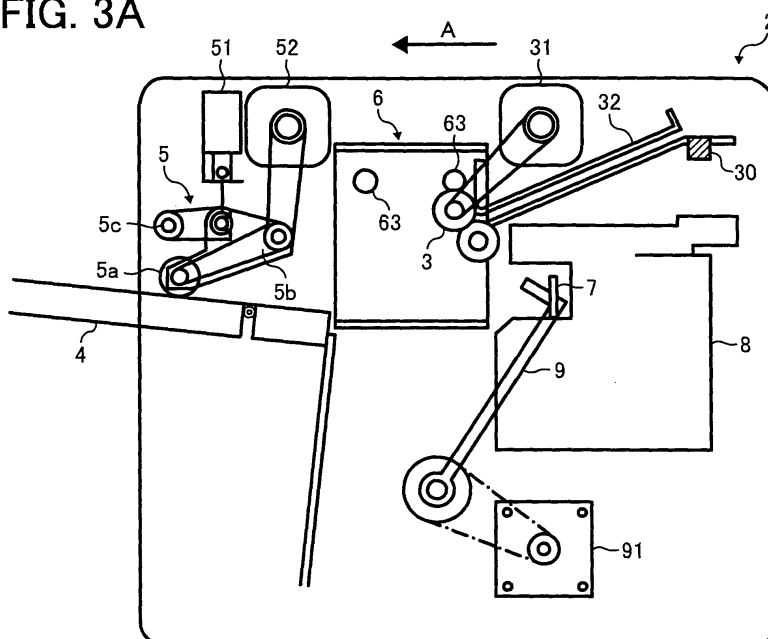
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(54) **Image forming apparatus including sheet processing unit capable of effectively aligning sheet**

(57) An image forming apparatus includes an image forming mechanism configured to form an image and transfers the image on a sheet member, and a sheet processing unit (2). The sheet processing unit (2) includes a sheet aligning unit (6), an ejection sheet tray (4) configured to stack the sheet member, a sheet stopper (7) configured to align the sheet member at a trailing edge thereof, a return mechanism (5) configured to return the

sheet member stacked on the ejection sheet tray (4) to the sheet stopper (7), and a discharging mechanism (9) configured to discharge the sheet member, aligned by the return mechanism (5), from the sheet stopper (7) to the ejection sheet tray (4). The sheet aligning unit (6) includes a stacking mechanism configured to stack the sheet member transferred into the sheet aligning unit, and a sheet aligning mechanism configured to align the sheet member.

FIG. 3A



Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention generally relates to an image forming apparatus including a sheet processing unit, and more particularly to an image forming apparatus including a sheet processing unit capable of effectively aligning a sheet.

DISCUSSION OF THE BACKGROUND

[0002] In general, a related-art image forming apparatus such as a copying machine, a printer, a facsimile machine, etc., employing an electrophotographic method forms and develops an electrostatic latent image with toner and transfers the developed image onto a recording sheet. Such a related-art image forming apparatus stores a plurality of recording sheets, transports them one by one to an image transfer area, and ejects the image-transferred recording sheet. Thus, a plurality of recording sheets are randomly or regularly ejected and stacked at a specific stacking place in the related-art image forming apparatus. Naturally, the edges of the recording sheets are not aligned.

[0003] The related art image forming apparatus includes a sheet processing unit for performing jogging, stapling, and/or punching, relative to the output sheets. With this sheet processing unit, the recording sheets stacked at the specific stacking place can be jogged, staples, and/or punched depending on user instructions.

[0004] However, the functions of jogging, stapling, and punching may not be needed and may be used only on an as needed basis. In some cases, these functions may never be used at a user site. In such a case, the sheet processing unit itself is a relatively large and expensive body that is worse than useless.

[0005] FIG. 1 illustrates one example of a typical mechanism to perform the jogging function, and demonstrates a malfunction of it in the related-art image forming apparatus. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the sheet processing unit includes a sheet jogging tray 101 provided with a pusher paddle 102a, a sheet jogging plate 102b, and a loading surface 104. On the loading surface 104 of the sheet jogging tray 101, a recording sheet 103 is discharged. When the recording sheet 103 is discharged on the sheet jogging tray 101, the pusher paddle 102a pushes the recording sheet 103. An edge of the recording sheet 103 contacts the jogging plate 102b facing the pusher paddle 102a, and the recording sheet 103 is aligned.

[0006] However, a side of the recording sheet 103 may be curled after an image fixing process in the electrophotographic method as illustrated in FIG. 1. In such a case, the curled part absorbs force of the pusher paddle 102a. Therefore, the recording sheet 103 may not be aligned.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] This patent specification describes a novel image forming apparatus which can effectively perform sheet alignment and have a reduced size. In one example, a novel image forming apparatus includes an image forming mechanism configured to form an image and transfers the image on a sheet member, and a sheet processing unit. The sheet processing unit includes a sheet aligning unit, an ejection sheet tray configured to stack the sheet member, a sheet stopper configured to align the sheet member at a trailing edge thereof, a return mechanism configured to return the sheet member stacked on the ejection sheet tray to the sheet stopper, and a discharging mechanism configured to discharge the sheet member, aligned by the return mechanism, from the sheet stopper to the ejection sheet tray. The sheet aligning unit includes a stacking mechanism configured to stack the sheet member transferred into the sheet aligning unit, and a sheet aligning mechanism configured to align the sheet member.

[0008] In another example, a novel sheet processing unit includes a sheet aligning unit, an ejection sheet tray configured to stack the sheet member, a sheet stopper configured to align the sheet member at a trailing edge thereof, a return mechanism configured to return the sheet member stacked on the ejection sheet tray to the sheet stopper, and a discharging mechanism configured to discharge the sheet member, aligned by the return mechanism, from the sheet stopper to the ejection sheet tray. The sheet aligning unit includes a stacking mechanism configured to stack the sheet member transferred into the sheet aligning unit, and a sheet aligning mechanism configured to align the sheet member.

[0009] In another example, a sheet aligning unit includes a stacking mechanism configured to stack a sheet member transferred into the sheet aligning unit, and a sheet aligning mechanism configured to aligns a sheet member.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] A more complete appreciation of the disclosure and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is an illustration of a relate-art sheet aligning unit.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of an image forming apparatus according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3A is a schematic diagram of a sheet processing unit of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3B is a perspective view of a jogger included in the sheet processing unit of FIG. 3A;

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram illustrating an action of the sheet processing unit of FIG. 3A;
 FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating another action of the sheet processing unit of FIG. 3A;
 FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating another action of the sheet processing unit of FIG. 3A;
 FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating another action of the sheet processing unit of FIG. 3A;
 FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram illustrating the jogger and its driving mechanism;
 FIG. 9A is a schematic diagram illustrating a stapler and its driving mechanism according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 9B is a plain view of the stapler and its transfer mechanism of FIG. 9A viewed from a direction of an arrow B;
 FIG. 10 is a block diagram of an electric control system of the image forming apparatus illustrated in FIG. 2;
 FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating basic processes of aligning and stacking of sheets by the sheet processing unit of FIG. 3A;
 FIG. 12 is a flowchart illustrating basic processes of stapling sheets by the sheet processing unit of FIG. 3A;
 FIG. 13 is a schematic diagram of a sheet processing unit according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 14 is a schematic diagram of the sheet processing unit of FIG. 13;
 FIG. 15 is a schematic diagram of a sheet processing unit according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 16 is a schematic diagram illustrating an action of the sheet processing unit of FIG. 15;
 FIG. 17 is a schematic diagram of a sheet processing unit according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 18 is a schematic diagram illustrating an action of the sheet processing unit of FIG. 17;
 FIG. 19 is a schematic diagram of a sheet processing unit according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 20 is a schematic diagram of a sheet processing unit according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention;
 FIG. 21 is a schematic diagram of a sheet processing unit according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention; and
 FIG. 22 is a schematic diagram illustrating an action of a sheet processing unit of FIG. 21.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0011] In describing preferred embodiments illustrated in the drawings, specific terminology is employed for the sake of clarity. However, the disclosure of this patent

specification is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents that operate in a similar manner. Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate identical or corresponding parts throughout the several views, particularly to FIG. 2, an image forming apparatus 100 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention is described.

[0012] As illustrated in FIG. 2, the image forming apparatus 100 includes a main body 1 and a sheet processing unit 2. The main body 1 of the image forming apparatus 100 includes an image forming part, a fixing part, and a sheet discharge port (not shown) in its side. The image forming part forms an image and transfers the image on a sheet as a sheet member. The sheet processing unit 2 is fixed on the side of the main body 1. From the sheet discharge port, a sheet on which an image is transferred is discharged to the sheet processing unit 2, where a predetermined processing (post-processing such as stapling, punching, or the like) is performed.

[0013] Details of the sheet processing unit 2 is described, referring to of FIG. 3A.

[0014] As illustrated in FIG. 3A, the sheet processing unit 2 includes an inlet roller 3, an ejection tray 4, a return roller 5, a jogger 6, a back-end fence 7, a stapler 8, and a discharge link 9.

[0015] The sheet processing unit 2 further includes an entrance sensor 30, transfer motor 31, and a transfer guide plate 32 around the inlet roller 3. Furthermore, a return solenoid 51 and a return motor 52 are provided around the return roller 5, and a link motor 91 is provided near the discharge link 9. The return roller 5 includes a roller 5a, an arm 5b, and a rotation axis 5c. The jogger 6 includes a pair of guide bars 63.

[0016] The entrance sensor 30 provided at a most upstream part of the transfer guide plate 32 turns on, sensing arrival of a sheet sent from the main body 1. The transfer guide plate 32 is provided at an inlet of the sheet processing unit 2, and guides the sheet to the inlet roller 3. The inlet roller 3 is provided downstream of the transfer guide plate 32, and further sends the sheet toward the ejection tray 4. The transfer motor 31 drives the inlet roller 3 to rotate. An arrow A shows a sheet transfer direction.

[0017] The return roller 5 as a return mechanism faces to a loading surface of the ejection tray 4, and sent back the sheet on the ejection tray 4 in a direction opposite to the arrow A so that an end of the sheet reaches the back-end fence 7. The roller 5a supported by the arm 5b transfers the sheet. The arm 5b is rotary supported by the rotation axis 5c. The return solenoid 51 drives the return roller 5 to swing around the rotation axis 5c. When the return solenoid 51 is on, the roller 5a is lifted, and the return solenoid 51 is off, the roller 5a descends under its own weight. That is, the return solenoid 51 turns off when the roller 5a of the return roller 5 contacts a surface of a sheet to send back the sheet, and turns on when the roller 5a draws apart from the sheet. The return motor

52 drives the roller 5a to rotate.

[0018] The sheets lie over both the ejection tray 4 and jogger 6, and are jogged by the jogger 6 as a sheet aligning unit. The jogger 6 is supported by the guide bars 63. The back-end fence 7 as a sheet stopper aligns the end of the sheets that is upstream side in the sheet transfer direction. The stapler 8 as a stitching mechanism is provided near the back-end fence 7, and staples near the end of the sheets aligned by the back-end fence 7. The discharge link 9 as a discharge mechanism is moved from the ejection tray 4 to the back-end fence 7 by a link mechanism (not shown) driven by the link motor 91. The discharge link 9 transfers the sheet whose end reaches the back-end fence 7 onto the ejection tray 4.

[0019] As illustrated in FIG. 3B, the jogger 6 includes a front jogger 6a and a back jogger 6b. Each of the front jogger 6a and back jogger 6b includes a vertical part 6v and a loading part 6h. The front jogger 6a aligns a side of the sheets that parallels the sheet transfer direction shown as an arrow A, and the back jogger 6b aligns an opposite side of the sheets (transverse alignment). The vertical part 6v acts on an edge surface of the sheets, and the sheets are loaded on the loading part 6h. The jogger 6 has a function as a sheet loading part since the loading part 6h supports the sheets, in addition to the transverse alignment function. Thus, an aligning mechanism, for example a jogger 6, has a function to support a sheet in this exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0020] FIGs. 4 to 7 illustrate actions of the sheet processing unit 2.

[0021] In FIG. 4, a sheet ST passed the inlet roller 3 is being transferred to the ejection tray 4 and jogger 6. In this state, the return roller 5 is at an evacuation position away from the loading surface of the ejection tray 4.

[0022] In FIG. 5, the return roller 5 rotates around the rotation axis 5c, so that the roller 5a contacts a surface of the sheet ST that is discharged onto the ejection tray 4 and the jogger 6. The roller 5a rotates to transfer the sheet ST toward the back-end fence 7.

[0023] FIG. 6 illustrates a state that the roller 5a of the return roller 5 ascends to the evacuation position after the sheet ST reaches the back-end fence 7 and is aligned in the transfer direction shown as an arrow A. The jogger 6 is at a waiting position at a predetermined distance from each side of the sheet ST that is parallel to the sheet transfer direction before the roller 5a moves to the evacuation position. When the roller 5a moves to the evacuation position, the jogger 6 moves to push the sheet ST from both sides. Thus, the sides of the sheet ST that is parallel to the sheet transfer direction are aligned (transverse alignment). The sheet processing unit 2 repeats the action of FIG. 4 through FIG. 6 for a number of times equal to a designated number of sheets to be printed. Next, the stapler 8 staples a bunch of sheets ST stacked as in FIG. 6 when stapling processing is to be performed.

[0024] FIG. 6 illustrates a state that a bunch of sheets ST is transferred to the ejection tray 4 by the discharge

link 9 after alignment or stapling is performed.

[0025] According to the above exemplary embodiment of the present invention, sheets are loaded spreading over the ejection tray 4 and jogger 6 regardless of whether or not the stapling processing is to be performed. Therefore, a common configuration and a common member for sheet alignment may be used regardless of whether or not sheet alignment, stapling, etc. are to be performed. Further, an aligning mechanism, for example, the jogger 6, also serves to support sheets. Therefore, mechanism may be downsized, which may lead to constitutional simplification, weight reduction, and cost reduction of an image forming apparatus.

[0026] Next, a driving mechanism of the jogger 6 is described. FIG. 8 illustrates the jogger 6 and its driving mechanism. The sheet processing unit 2 includes a front frame 21, and a back frame 22. The driving mechanism of the jogger 6 includes a motor housing 61, another motor housing 62, a rack 35a, and another rack 35b. The motor housing 61 contains a jogger motor 33a and a pinion 34a, and the motor housing 62 contains another jogger motor 33b and another pinion 34b.

[0027] The jogger motor 33a in the motor housing 61 provided outside of the front frame 21 drives the front jogger 6a. Likewise, the jogger motor 33b in the motor housing 62 provided outside of the back frame 22 drives the back jogger 6b. The pair of guide bars 63 is provided in parallel across the front frame 21 and back frame 22. As illustrated in FIG. 8, the front jogger 6a and back jogger 6b move back and forth along the guide bars 63 in a direction of an arrow A that is perpendicular to the sheet transfer direction. The pinions 34a and 34b are provided at an axis of the jogger motors 33a and 33b, respectively. The racks 35a and 35b are provided on the front jogger 6a and back jogger 6b, respectively. The pinion 34a engages the rack 35a to transmit driving forth of the jogger motors 33a to the front jogger 6a. Likewise, the pinion 34b engages the rack 35b to transmit driving forth of the jogger motors 33b to the back jogger 6b.

[0028] Next, a driving mechanism of the stapler 8 is described in detail. As illustrated in FIG. 9A, the driving mechanism of the stapler 8 includes a motor housing 81, a pulley housing 82, a timing belt 83, a base 84, a pair of guide bars 85, a gear 86, a sector gear 87, and a lever 88. The motor housing 81 is provided outside of the front frame 21, and includes a stapler motor 81a. The pulley housing 82 is provided outside of the back frame 22, and includes a pulley 82a. The driving mechanism of the stapler 8 further includes a gear axis 86a, a sector gear axis 87a, a lever driving member 88a, a pair of first pins 89a, and a pair of second pins 89b. The stapler 8 is to be installed on the sector gear 87. Although FIG. 9A illustrates a state that the stapler 8 is not installed, a stapling position 8a is illustrated in the sector gear 87.

[0029] The stapler motor 81a includes a rotation axis and a pulley fitted around the rotation axis. Between the pulley 82a and pulley of the stapler motor 81a, the timing belt 83 is provided in a tensioned state. The base 84 is

fixed on the timing belt 83, and slidably supported by the pair of guide bars 85 provided in parallel across the front frame 21 and back frame 22.

[0030] On the base 84, the gear 86 is rotatably attached on the gear axis 86a protruding from the base 84. Likewise, the sector gear 87 is rotatably attached on the sector gear axis 87a protruding from the base 84. The sector gear 87 engages with the gear 86, and rotated around the sector gear axis 87a by rotation of the gear 86. The lever 88 provided on the gear 86 is penetrated by the gear axis 86a. The lever 88 is for setting rotation angle of the gear 86. The pins 89a and pins 89b are provided on the lever driving member 88a in a standing manner.

[0031] FIG. 9B illustrates a state that the stapler 8 is installed on the sector gear 87 on the base 84. The stapler 8 integrally moves with the base 84 along the guide bars 85 in a direction perpendicular to the sheet transfer direction, and integrally rotates with the sector gear 87. Therefore, the stapler 8 according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention may perform one-point parallel stapling, two-points parallel stapling, corner stapling, and the like.

[0032] The pins 89a, pins 89b, and driving force of the stapler motor 81a control an angle of the lever 88. By contacting the lever 88, each of the pins 89a rotates the lever 88 by 45 degrees so that the stapler 8 staples sheets at 45 degrees with respect to a side of the sheets. Each of the pins 89b returns the lever 88 rotated by the pins 89a to an original angle at which the stapler 8 staples the sheets in parallel with the side of the sheets. Therefore, the pins 89a are provided so that the lever 88 contacts either of the pins 89a when the lever 88 approaches or reaches the front frame 21 or back frame 22, and the gear 86 is rotated. Likewise, the pins 89b are provided so as not to contact the lever 88 that is at the original angle when the stapler 8 moves.

[0033] FIG. 9A illustrates a state that the stapler 8 staples one point of the sheets in parallel with the side of the sheet perpendicular to the sheet transfer direction. In this state, the lever 88 is at a stop and a left part of the lever 88 is in contact with the pin 89a. When the stapler motor 81a rotates clockwise in FIG. 9A (an arrow C) from this state, the pin 89a pushes the lever 18 and the gear 86 rotates counterclockwise. As a result, the sector gear 87 is rotated clockwise. When the sector gear 87 is rotated 45 degrees, the stapler motor 81a stops. In conjunction with the sector gear 87, the stapler 8 is rotated 45 degrees and the stapling position 8a is at 45 degrees to the side of the sheets. In this state, a tip of the left part of the lever 88 is at a lower position than a position of a tip of the pin 89b. When the stapler 8 staples the sheets in this state, corner stapling is performed.

[0034] To perform one-point parallel stapling or two-points parallel stapling from the state of the above corner stapling, the stapler motor 81a is rotated counterclockwise that is a direction opposite to the arrow C. Therefore, the timing belt 83 similarly rotates counterclockwise,

which moves the gear 86 toward the back frame 37b. In this state, the gear 86 remains at 45 degrees. Then, the tip of the lever 88 contacts the pin 89b, which rotates the gear 86 clockwise. The gear 86 stops rotating when the tip of the lever 88 is at a position over the pin 89b. As a result, the stapling position 8a is in parallel with the side of the sheets. Then, the stapler 8 is moved to a predetermined position and performs stapling or waits for another action.

[0035] When the gear 86 is rotated in conjunction the lever 88 contacting the pin 89a near the back frame 22, the stapler 8 staples perpendicular to the above stapling in which the lever 88 contacts the pin 89a near the front frame 21.

[0036] Next, an electric control system of the image forming apparatus 100 of FIG. 2 is described, referring to FIG. 10. The main body 1 of the image forming apparatus 100 includes a CPU (central processing unit) 210. The sheet processing unit 2 includes a CPU (central processing unit) 220, a plurality of sensors 201, a solenoid 202, a stepping motor 203, a DC (direct current) motor 204, a clock generator 221, a solenoid driver 222, motor stepping motor driver 223, and a DC motor driver 224.

[0037] The CPU 210 performs various controls, calculation, and the like regarding image forming processes. The CPUs 210 and 220 perform communications of a data transfer (TxD), a data receiving (RxD) and so forth with each other. The main body 1 of the image forming apparatus 100 supplies various powers including a driving power (24V) and a control power (5V) to the sheet processing unit 2. Both of the main body 1 and sheet processing unit 2 are grounded to a same potential. Each of sensors 201 senses a state of the sheet processing unit 2, and outputs a signal of the state. The solenoid 202, the stepping motor 203, and the DC motor 204 are different types of driving component used in the sheet processing unit 2, and are electrically connected to the CPU 220 through the solenoid driver 222, the stepping motor driver 223, or the DC motor driver 224. The clock generator 221 includes crystal oscillation connection of XTAL and EXTAL, and generates a clock signal used by the CPU 220. The solenoid driver 222 drives the solenoid 202, the stepping motor driver 223 drives the stepping motor 203, and the DC motor driver 224 drives the DC motor 204. The CPU 220 outputs a driving signal to the solenoid driver 222, the stepping motor driver 223, or the DC motor driver 224, based on the output from the sensors 201 to control each part of the sheet processing unit 2.

[0038] Next, basic processes of the sheet processing unit 2 are explained with reference to flowcharts of FIGs. 11 and 12. FIG. 11 describes processes in which sheets are aligned and stacked.

[0039] First, when a sheet arrives at the inlet of the sheet processing unit 2, an inlet sensor 30 senses the arrival of the sheet and turns on (S1). Next, a transfer motor 31 starts to drive the inlet roller 3 (S2). The transfer

guide plate 32 guides the sheet to the inlet roller 3. After a back end of the sheet passes a point where the inlet sensor 30 is provided, the inlet sensor 30 turns off (S3). After the transfer motor 31 drives the inlet roller 3 for designated pulses (S4), the return solenoid 51 turns off, and the roller 5a of the return roller 5 that is at the evacuation position move to contact a surface of the sheet. When the return roller 5 contacts the sheet, the return motor 52 starts (S5). The return motor 52 operates for designated pulses so that the return roller 5 transfers the sheet to a position that the back end of the sheet contacts the back-end fence 7 (S6). Next, the return solenoid 51 turns on, and the roller 5a disengages from the surface of the sheet. Upon disengaging of the roller 5a from the sheet, the return motor stops (S7). After the sheet is aligned in the sheet transfer direction by the return roller 5 and back-end fence 7, jogger motors 33a and 33b start normal driving to allow the front jogger 6a and back jogger 6b to approach the sheet (S8). When the jogger motors 33a and 33b operate for designated pulses, transverse alignment that is perpendicular to the sheet transfer direction is performed. Then, the jogger motors 33a and 33b stop, and jogger 6 stops. In this state, the sheet is sandwiched between the front jogger 6a and back jogger 6b (S9). The jogger motors 33a and 33b start reverse driving (S10). After operating for designated pulses, the jogger motors 33a and 33b stop and the jogger 6 disengage from the sheet (S11). In this state, the jogger 6 returns to the waiting position.

[0040] The flowchart of FIG. 12 illustrates processing of stapling. From steps S101 to S109, processes similar to steps S1 to S9 of FIG. 11 are performed. In step 109, when the jogger motors 33a and 33b stop, the sheets are sandwiched between the front jogger 6a and back jogger 6b. Then, the stapler 8 starts stapling (S110). When the stapler 8 finishes stapling, the stapler motor 81 stops (S111). Next, the jogger motors 33a and 33b operate reverse driving for designated pulses (S112). The jogger motor 16 stops when the jogger 6 returns to the waiting position (S113). Next, the link motor 91 drives the discharge link 9 to discharge the sheet onto the ejection tray 4 (S114). After the discharge link 9 completes the discharging action, the link motor 91 stops and the processing is completed.

[0041] The CPU 220 of the control system of the sheet processing unit 2 in FIG. 10 carries out a program for controlling the above processing described in the flowcharts of FIGs. 11 and 12. The program is stored in a ROM (not shown), which the CPU 220 reads out. The CPU 220 develops the program in a RAM (not shown) and uses the RAM as a work area to execute the program. Alternatively, the control of the above processing may be carried out on hardware by using ASIC.

[0042] FIG. 13 illustrates a sheet processing unit 2a according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

[0043] The sheet processing unit 2a includes a back-end fence 7a that is provided with an upper guide 10 and

a loading part 11. Except the back-end fence 7a, each part of sheet processing unit 2a has a similar configuration and a similar function to each part of the sheet processing unit 2 of FIGs. 3 to 7.

[0044] In FIG. 14, the return roller 5 is at the evacuation position after transferring a sheet discharged on the ejection tray 4 to the back-end fence 7a. The state of FIG. 14 corresponds to FIG. 6. As illustrated in FIG. 14, a sheet ST lies over an ejection tray 4 and a jogger 6 similarly to the exemplary embodiment of FIGs. 3 to 7. The upper guide 10 guides and regulates the sheet ST from above, and the loading part 11 of the back-end fence 7a supports the sheet ST from beneath.

[0045] According to the exemplary embodiment of FIGs. 13 and 14, when a back-end of a sheet member contacts an aligning mechanism for aligning the back-end of the sheet member, the sheet member is supported from beneath and regulated from above. Therefore, the sheet member may be excellently aligned.

[0046] Next, exemplary embodiments for aligning a sheet with a curled side are explained.

[0047] FIG. 15 illustrates a major portion of a sheet processing unit 2b according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The sheet processing unit 2b of FIG. 15 includes a back-fence 7b that is configured so that a sheet member is loaded in a curved manner. Other than that each part of the sheet processing unit 2b has a similar configuration and a similar function to each part of the sheet processing unit 2a of FIGs. 13 and 14. The back-end fence 7b includes a loading part 11b, similarly to the sheet processing unit 2b. FIG. 15 illustrates an inclination angle α of a loading part 11b of a back-end fence 7b and an inclination angle β of a loading surface of the ejection tray 4 with respect to a horizontal line H.

[0048] In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 15, a relation between the inclination angles α and β is not specified when an back-end fence 7b side of a loading part 11b is at a higher position than a position of its opposite side. When the back-end fence 7b side of the loading part 11b is at a lower position than the position of its opposite side, α is not equal to β (not shown). More specifically, the loading part 11b of the back-end fence 7b and loading surface of the tray 4 are not on a same plane. Therefore, a bunch of sheets ST may be surely curved.

[0049] FIG. 16 illustrates that the bunch of sheets ST placed in the sheet processing unit 2b are curved in the sheet transfer direction shown as an arrow A. By curving the sheets ST as above, its side that curls in a direction perpendicular to the sheet transfer direction may be corrected.

[0050] According to the exemplary embodiment of FIGs. 15 and 16, a loaded sheet member is curved in a direction perpendicular to a direction of a curled side of the sheet member. Therefore, the curled side of the sheet member may be corrected in a direction in which an aligning mechanism, i.e., a jogger, acts. Moreover, the aligning mechanism may surely transfer the sheet member to

excellently align the sheet member.

[0051] FIG. 17 and 18 illustrate a sheet processing unit 2c according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The sheet processing unit 2c is configured so that a sheet member is loaded in a curved manner, similarly to the sheet processing unit 2b. The sheet processing unit 2c includes a jogger 6a that is provided with a loading part 6ah on which the sheet is loaded in a curved manner. Other than that, each part of the sheet processing unit 2c has a similar configuration and a similar function to each part of the sheet processing unit 2. FIG. 17 illustrates an inclination angle γ of the jogger 6a and an inclination angle β of a loading surface of an ejection tray 4 with respect to a horizontal line H.

[0052] When a back-end fence 7 side of the loading part 6ah is at a higher position than a position of its opposite side, a relation between the inclination angles β and γ is not specified. When the back-end fence 7 side of the loading part 6ah is at a lower position than the position of its opposite side, γ is not equal to β . More specifically, the loading part 6ah of the jogger 6a and loading surface of the tray 4 are not on a same plane. Therefore, a bunch of sheets ST may be surely curved in a sheet transfer direction shown as an arrow A.

[0053] According to the exemplary embodiment of FIGs. 17 and 18, a sheet member may be curved in whole, instead of being partially curved at a rear portion. As a result, a curled side of the sheet member may be widely corrected, and the sheet member may be surely transferred by an aligning mechanism, for example a jogger.

[0054] FIG. 19 illustrates a sheet processing unit 2d according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The sheet processing unit 2d includes the back-end fence 7b that is provided with the loading part 11b similarly to the sheet processing units 2a and 2b. Similar to the sheet processing unit 2b of FIGs. 15 and 16, the sheet processing unit 2d is configured to align a bundle of sheets that is placed on the loading part 11b of the back-end fence 7b in a curved manner. The bundle of sheets is curved in a sheet transfer direction shown as an arrow A. The bundle of sheets has its curved apex ST1 in a width of the vertical part 6v of the jogger 6. Other than that each part of the sheet processing unit 2d has a similar configuration and a similar function to each part of the sheet processing unit 2b. The width of jogger 6 is divided by the curved apex ST1 into a distance e that is from the ST1 to an edge at an upstream side in the arrow A and another distance f that is from the ST1 to the other edge of the jogger 6. That is, e is more than 0, and f is more than 0.

[0055] According to this exemplary embodiment of FIG. 19, an aligning mechanism, for example a jogger, may surely align the bundle of sheet members by abutting against a curved portion of the sheet member. As a result, alignment of the sheet member may be improved.

[0056] FIG. 20 illustrates a sheet processing unit 2e according to another exemplary embodiment of the

present invention. The sheet processing unit 2e includes the back-end fence 7b that is provided with the loading part 11b similarly to the sheet processing units 2a and 2b. In the sheet processing unit 2e, the stapler 8 is provided so that a piercing direction of the stapler 8 shown as a line L2 is sub-vertical to a surface level of the loading part 11b shown as a line L2. Other than that each part of the sheet processing unit 2e has a similar configuration and a similar function to each part of the sheet processing unit 2a and 2b.

[0057] According to this exemplary embodiment of FIG. 20, a stitching member may sub-vertically inserts a staple into a bundle of sheet members. As a result, a failure in stapling, for example, buckling of a staple and the like may be prevented.

[0058] FIGs. 21 and 22 illustrate a sheet processing unit 2f according to another exemplary embodiment of the present invention. The sheet processing unit 2f has a similar configuration to a configuration of the sheet processing unit 2e of FIG. 20. As illustrated in FIG. 21, the sheet processing unit 2f is an exemplary embodiment in which the loading part 11b of the back-end fence 7b is near-horizontally provided. FIG. 22 illustrates a state that a back-end of a bunch of sheets ST is abuts against the back-end fence 7b so that the bunch of sheets ST is aligned, and the return roller 5 returns to the evacuation position. As illustrated in FIG. 22, the sheet ST is near-horizontally loaded. Therefore, the stapler 8 may sub-vertically insert a staple into the bunch of sheets ST. In this exemplary embodiment, an inclination angle (not shown) of a loading part 6h of the jogger 6 may be equal to, or more than 0 and less than an inclination angle of an ejection tray 4 (not shown).

[0059] According to the exemplary embodiment of FIGs. 21 and 22, a back end of sheet members that is a part to be stitched may be aligned perpendicularly to a stitching angle of a stitching member, and the bundle of sheet members may be stitched in a perpendicularly aligned manner. As a result, excellent alignment may be obtained.

[0060] Numerous additional modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the disclosure of this patent specification may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

[0061] This patent specification is based on Japanese patent applications, No. JP2005-268972 filed on September 15, 2005 and No. JP2006-218853 filed on August 10, 2006 in the Japan Patent Office, the entire contents of each of which are incorporated by reference herein.

Claims

1. An image forming apparatus, comprising:

an image forming mechanism configured to form

- an image and transfers the image on a sheet member; and
a sheet processing unit including
- a sheet aligning unit including
- a stacking mechanism configured to stack the sheet member transferred into the sheet aligning unit, and
a sheet aligning mechanism configured to align the sheet member,
- an ejection sheet tray configured to stack the sheet member,
a sheet stopper configured to align the sheet member at a trailing edge thereof,
a return mechanism configured to return the sheet member stacked on the ejection sheet tray to the sheet stopper, and
a discharging mechanism configured to discharge the sheet member, aligned by the return mechanism, from the sheet stopper to the ejection sheet tray.
2. A sheet processing unit, comprising:
- a sheet aligning unit including
- a stacking mechanism configured to stack the sheet member transferred into the sheet aligning unit,
- and
- a sheet aligning mechanism configured to align
- the sheet member;
an ejection sheet tray configured to stack the sheet member,
a sheet stopper configured to align the sheet member at a trailing edge thereof,
a return mechanism configured to return the sheet member stacked on the ejection sheet tray to the sheet stopper, and
a discharging mechanism configured to discharge the sheet member, aligned by the return mechanism, from the sheet stopper to the ejection sheet tray.
3. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 2:
- further comprising a stitching mechanism configured to stitch a bundle of sheets aligned by the sheet aligning mechanism.
4. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 2, wherein the sheet stopper includes a support part
- for supporting the sheet member.
5. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 3, wherein the sheet stopper includes a support part for supporting the sheet member.
6. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 4, wherein the support part of the sheet stopper and a loading surface of the ejection sheet tray are not on a same plane.
7. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 2, wherein the stacking mechanism of the sheet aligning mechanism and a loading surface of the ejection sheet tray are not on a same plane.
8. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 6, wherein the sheet aligning mechanism contacts a side surface of a curved part of the sheet member lying over the support part of the sheet stopper and the loading surface of the ejection sheet tray for aligning the sheet member.
9. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 5, wherein the stitching member stitches sheet members substantially vertically to the sheet support part of the sheet stopper.
10. The sheet processing unit according to Claim 9, wherein the stacking mechanism of the sheet aligning mechanism and the sheet support part of the sheet stopper are substantially horizontally arranged.
11. A sheet aligning unit, comprising:
- a stacking mechanism configured to stack a sheet member transferred into the sheet aligning unit; and
a sheet aligning mechanism configured to aligns a sheet member.
12. The sheet aligning unit according to Claim 11, wherein the sheet aligning mechanism aligns the sheet in a direction along a surface plane of the sheet and perpendicular to a direction in which the sheet is transferred.

FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

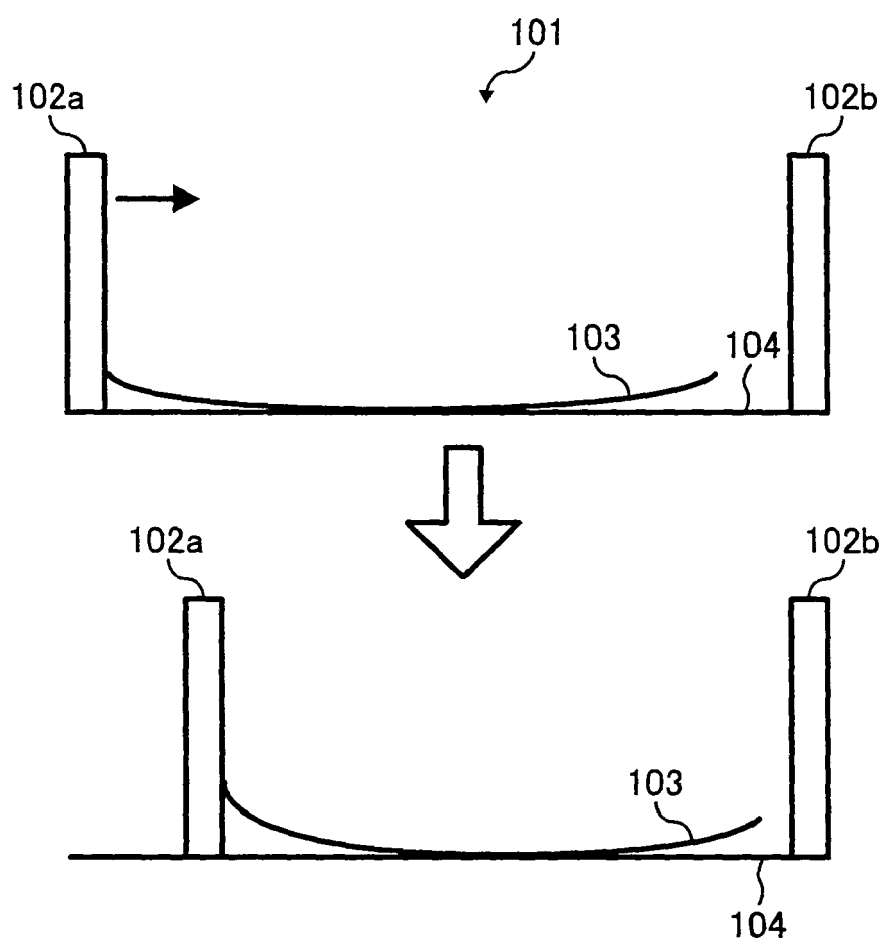


FIG. 2

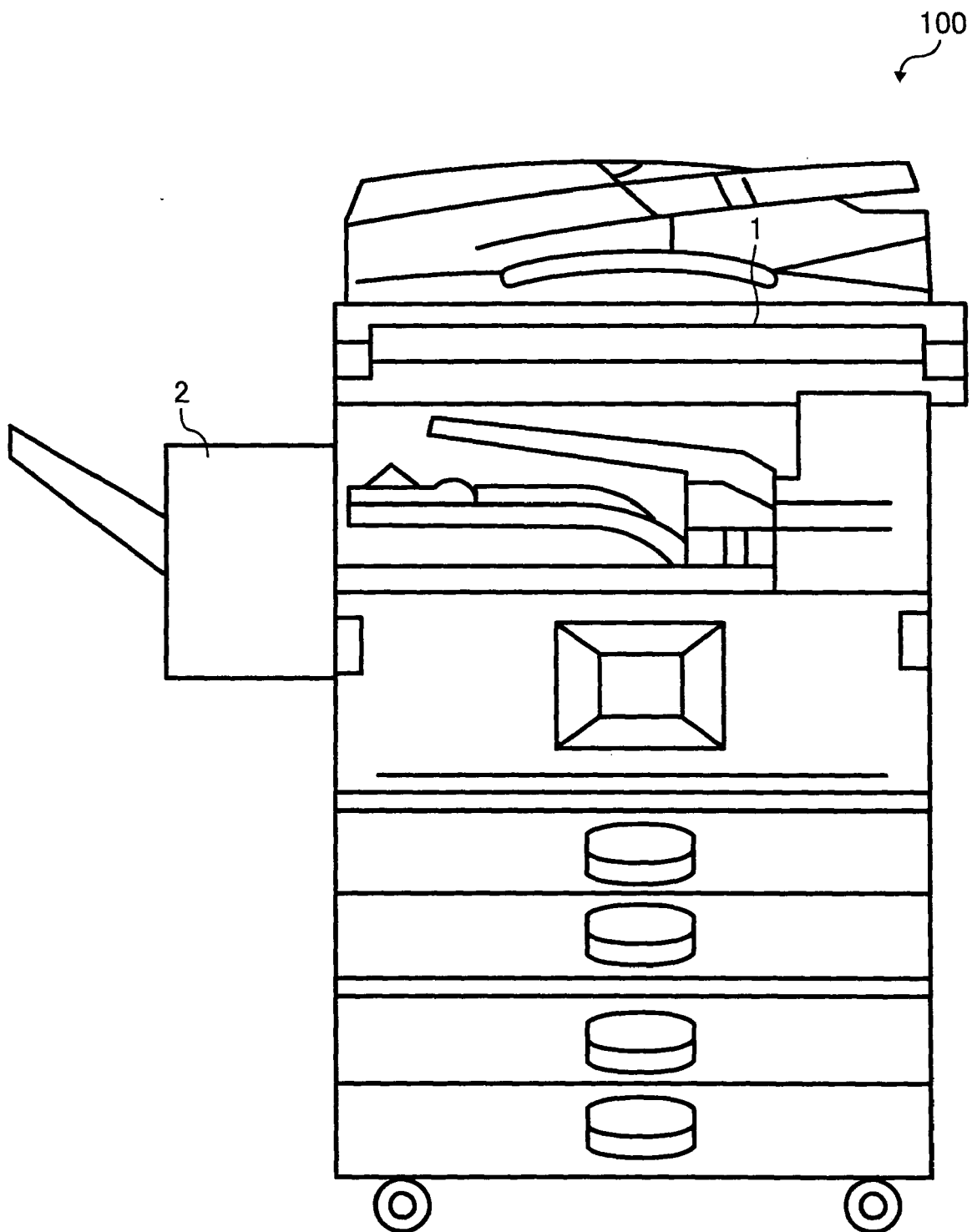


FIG. 3A

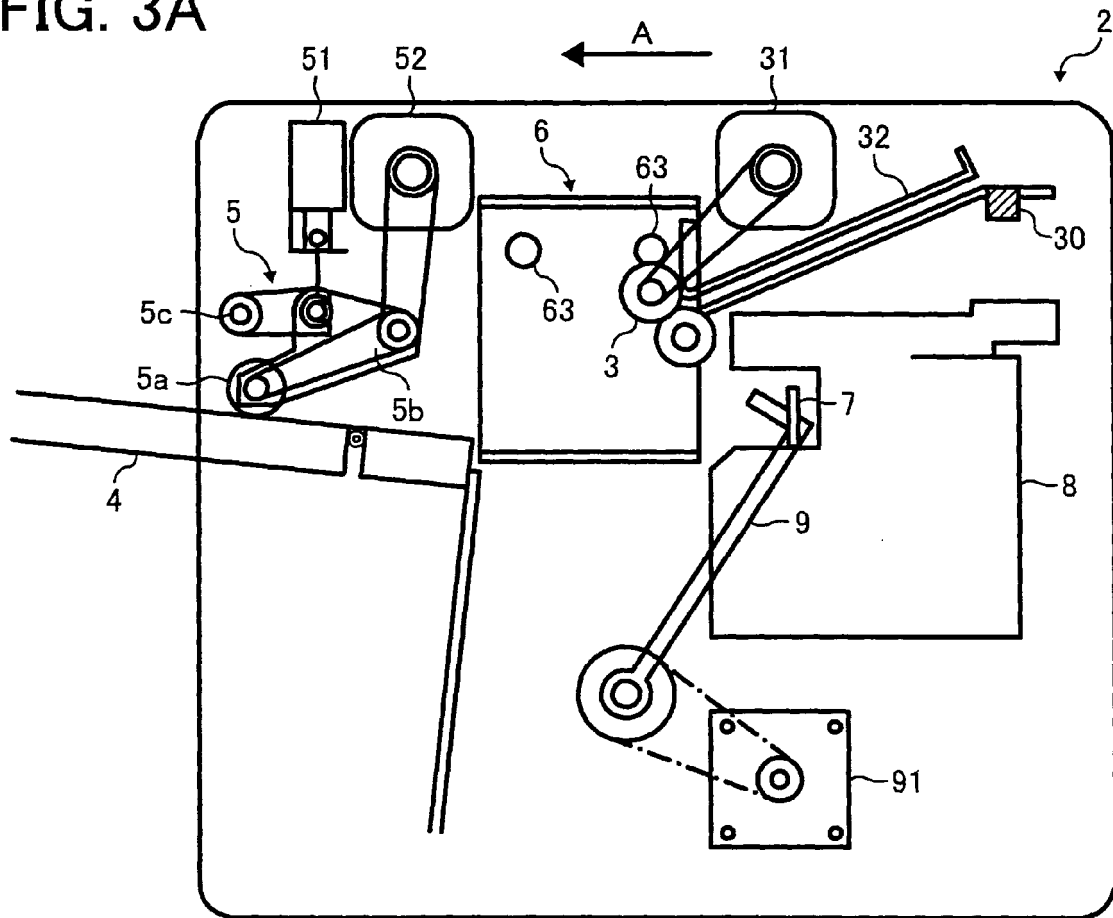


FIG. 3B

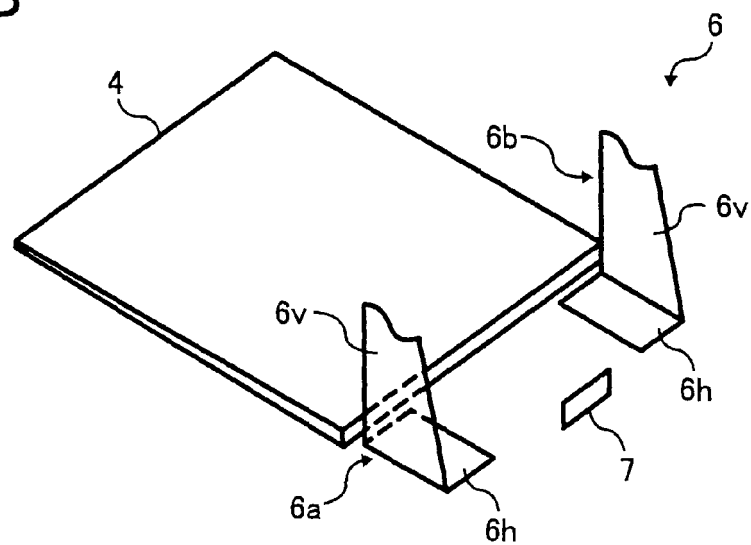


FIG. 4

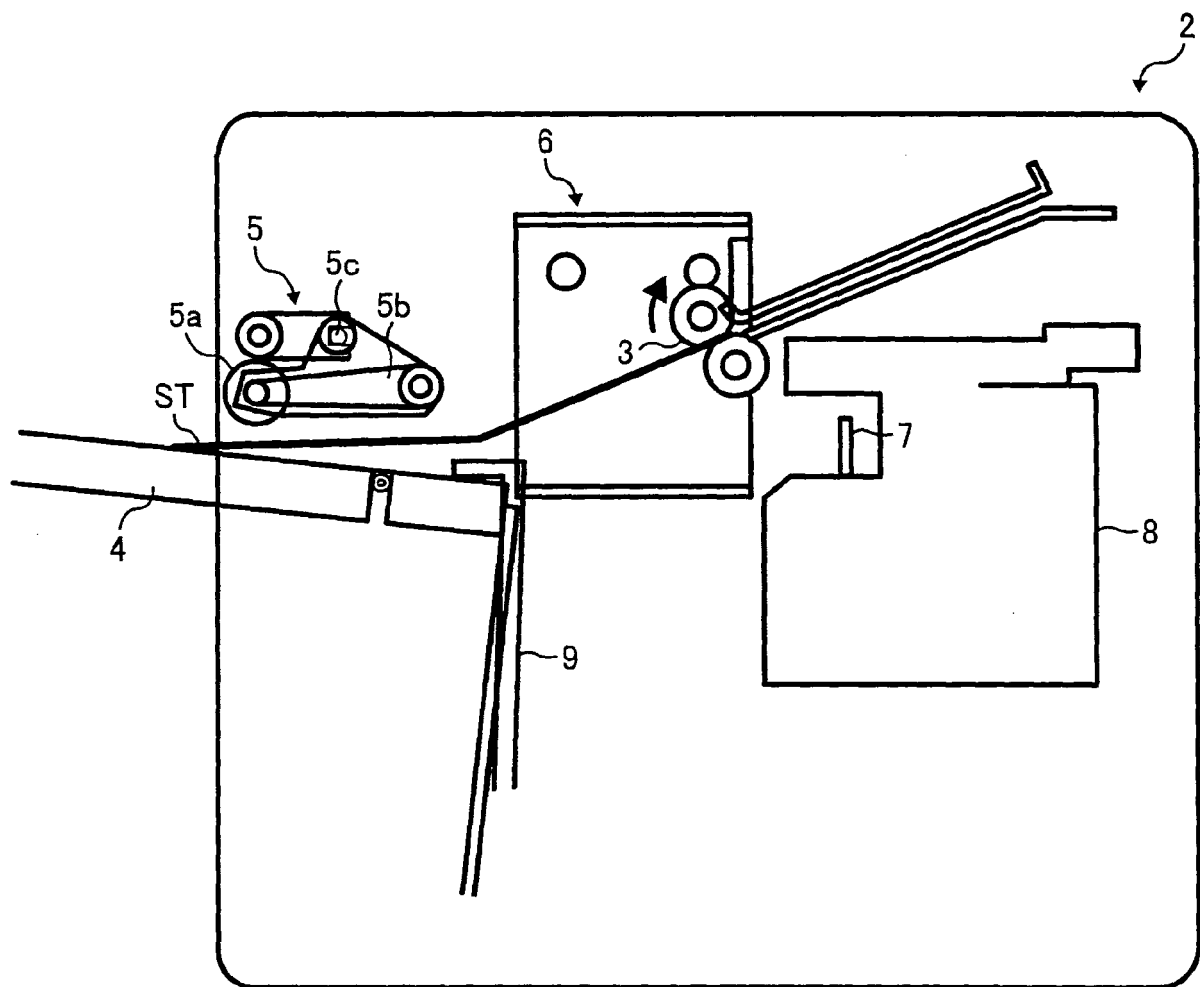


FIG. 5

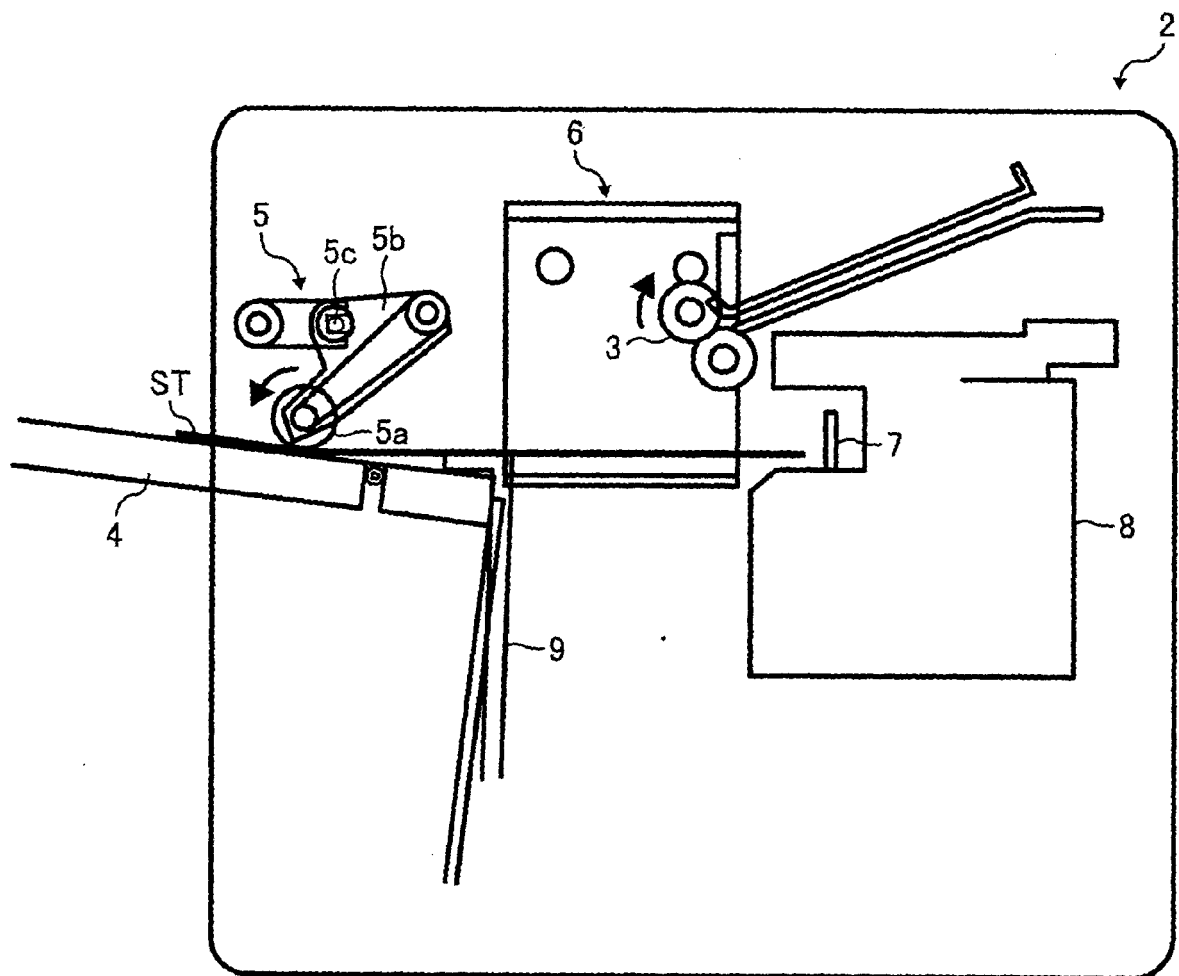
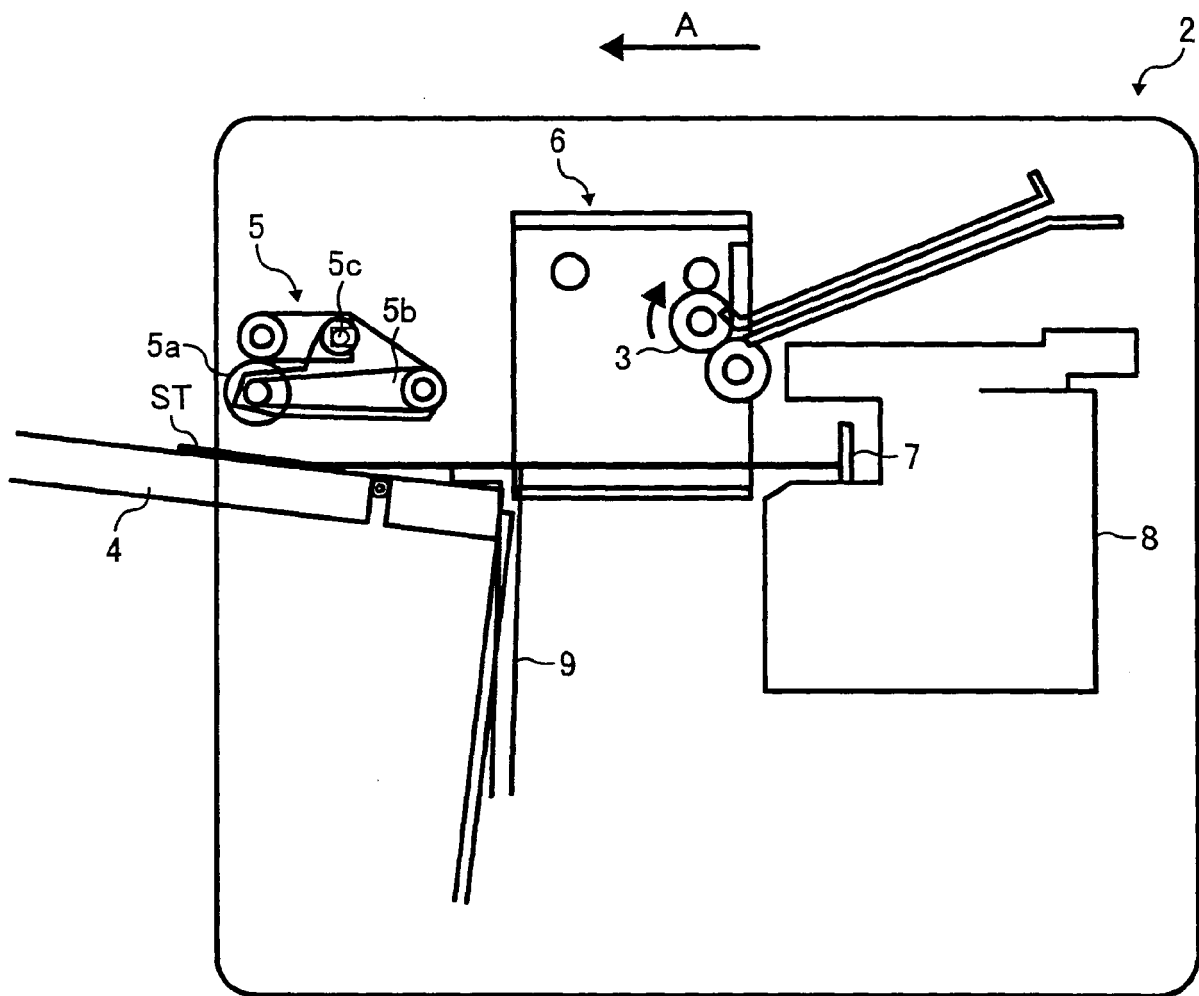


FIG. 6



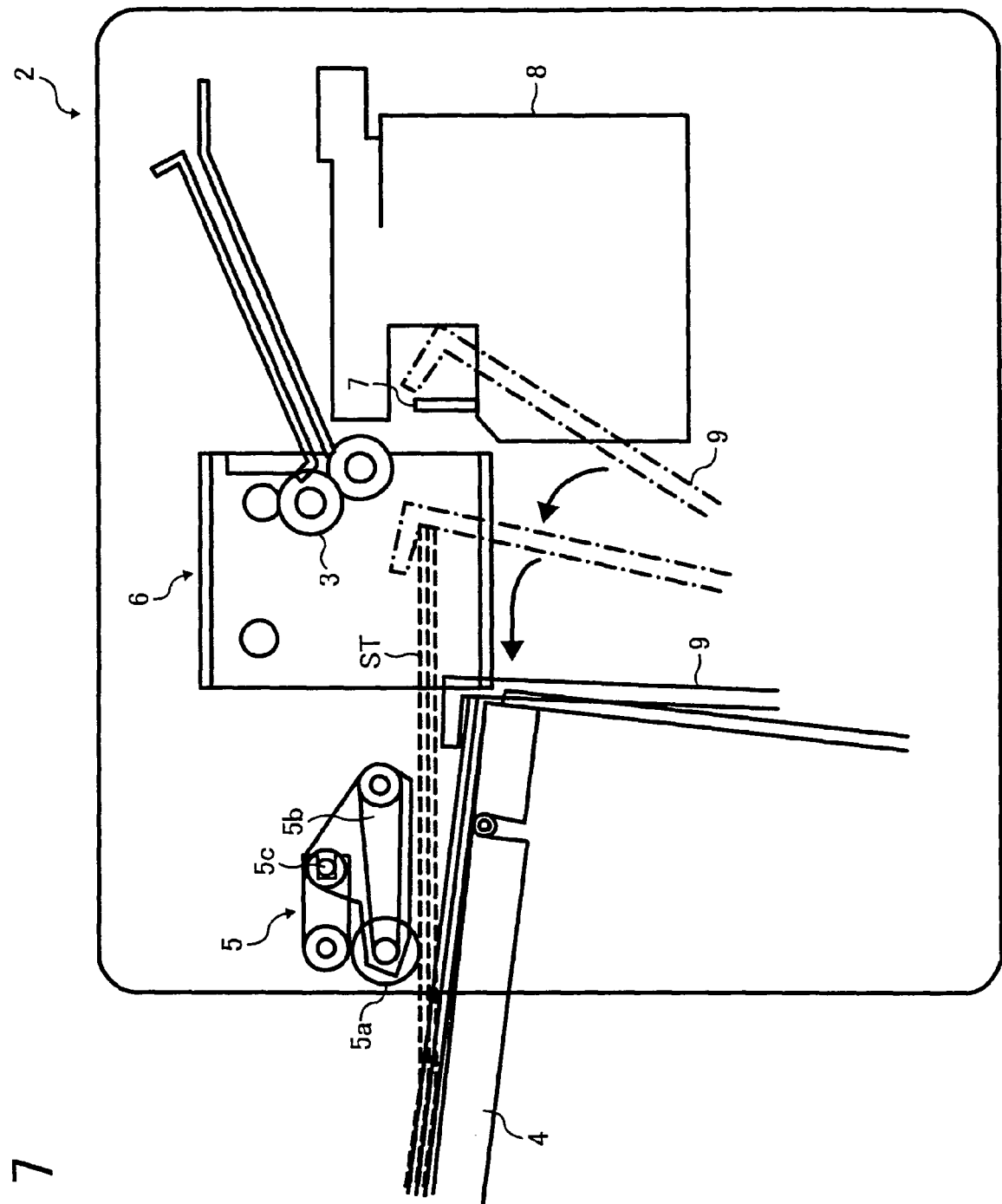
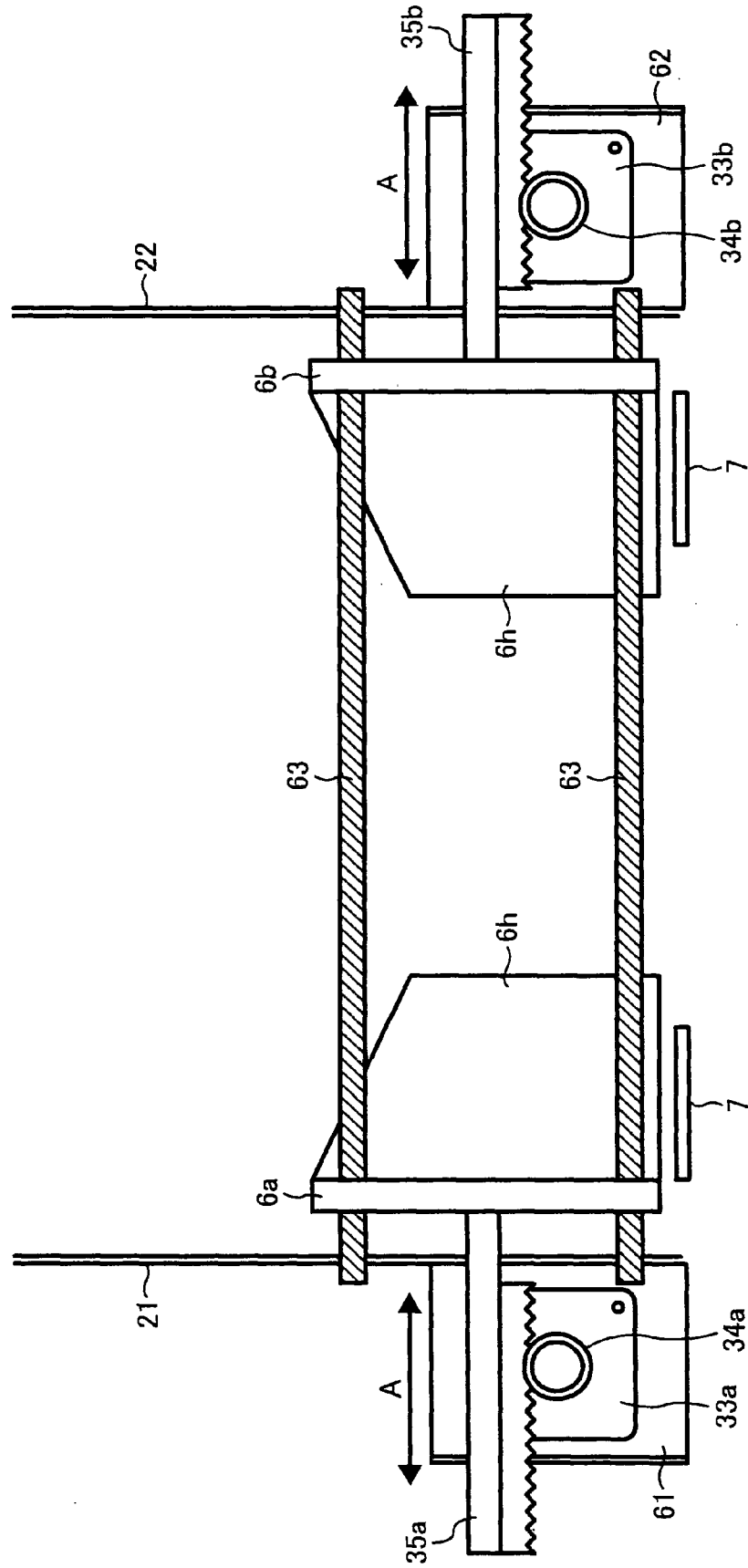


FIG. 7

FIG. 8



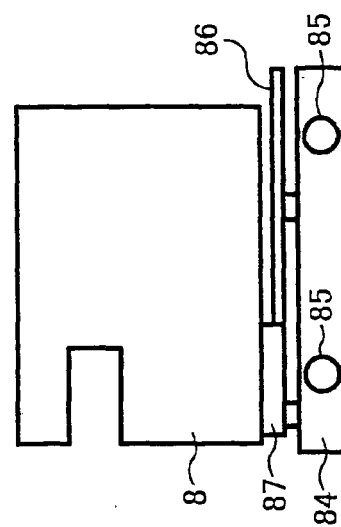
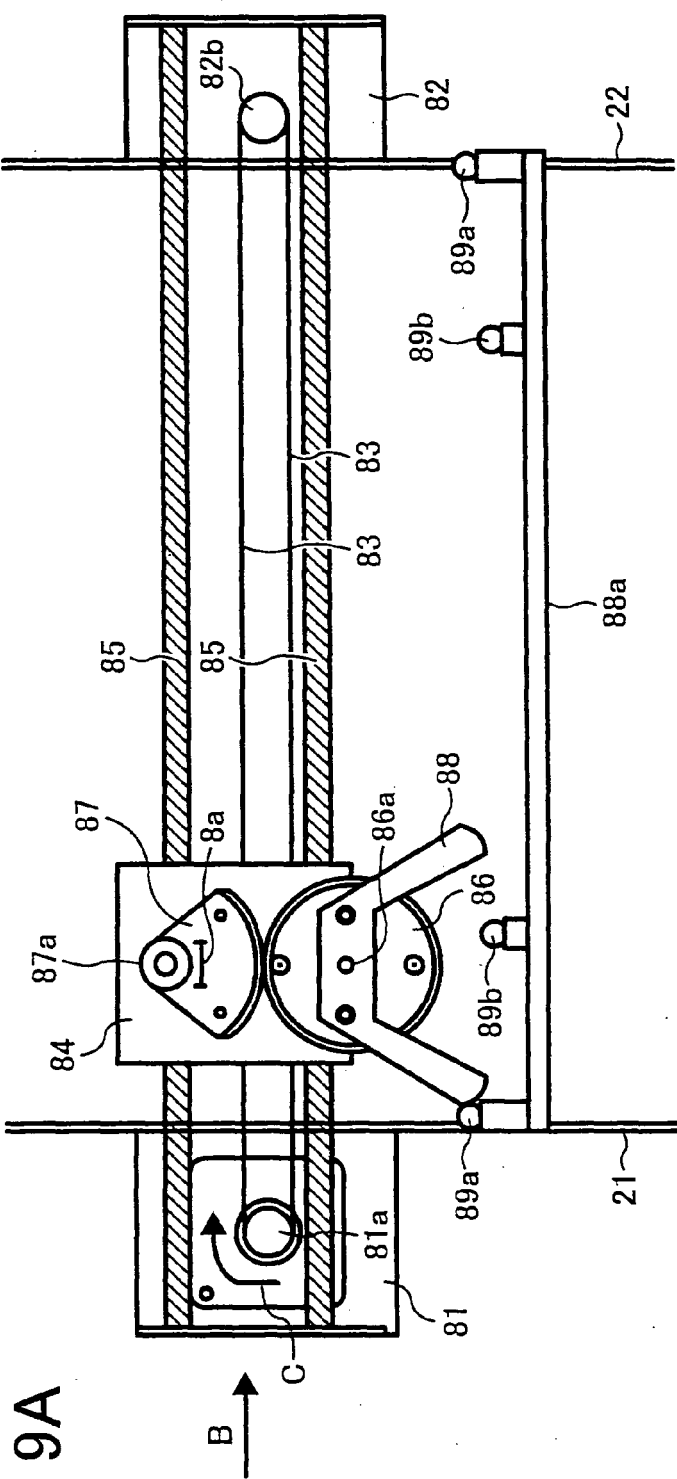


FIG. 10

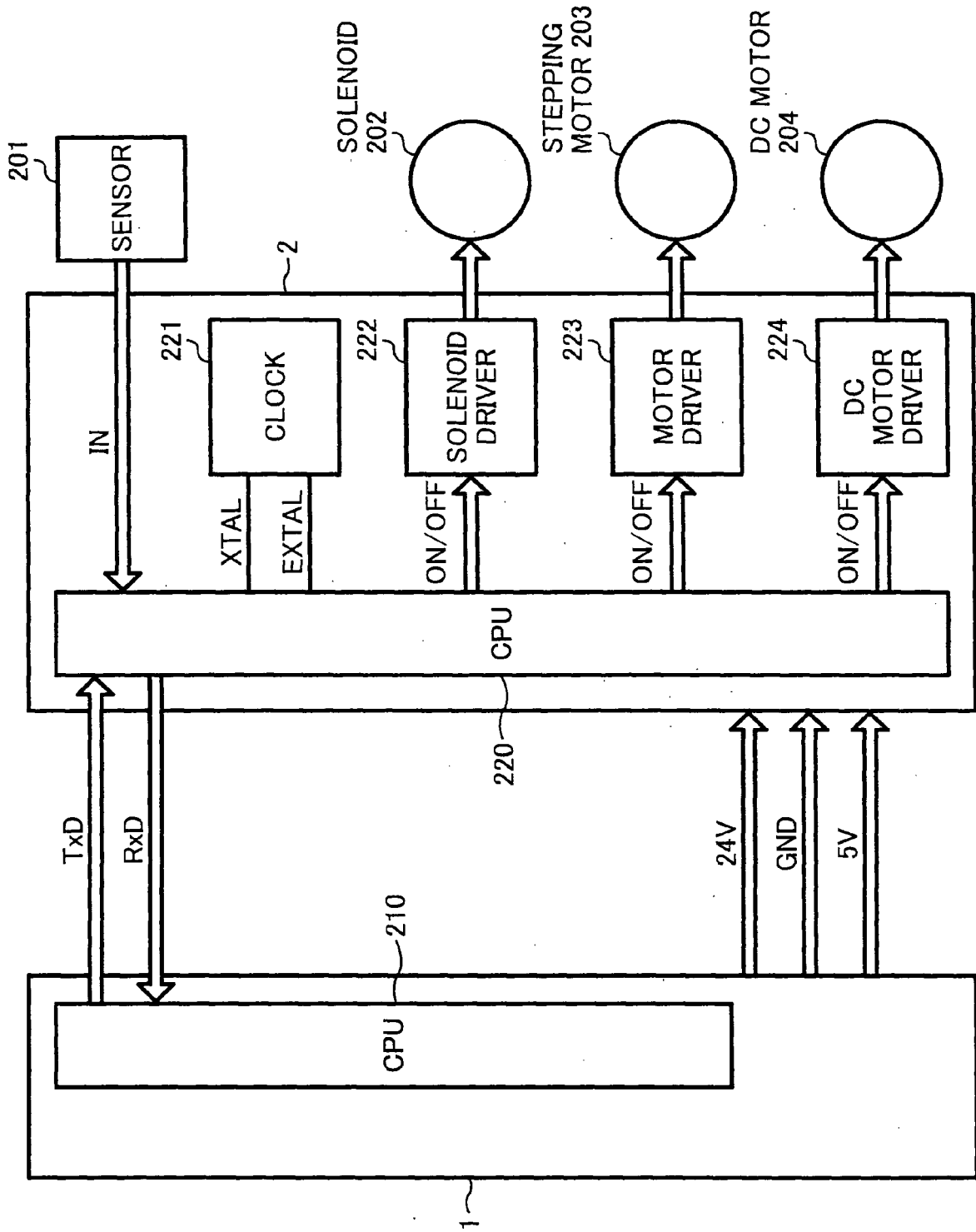


FIG. 11

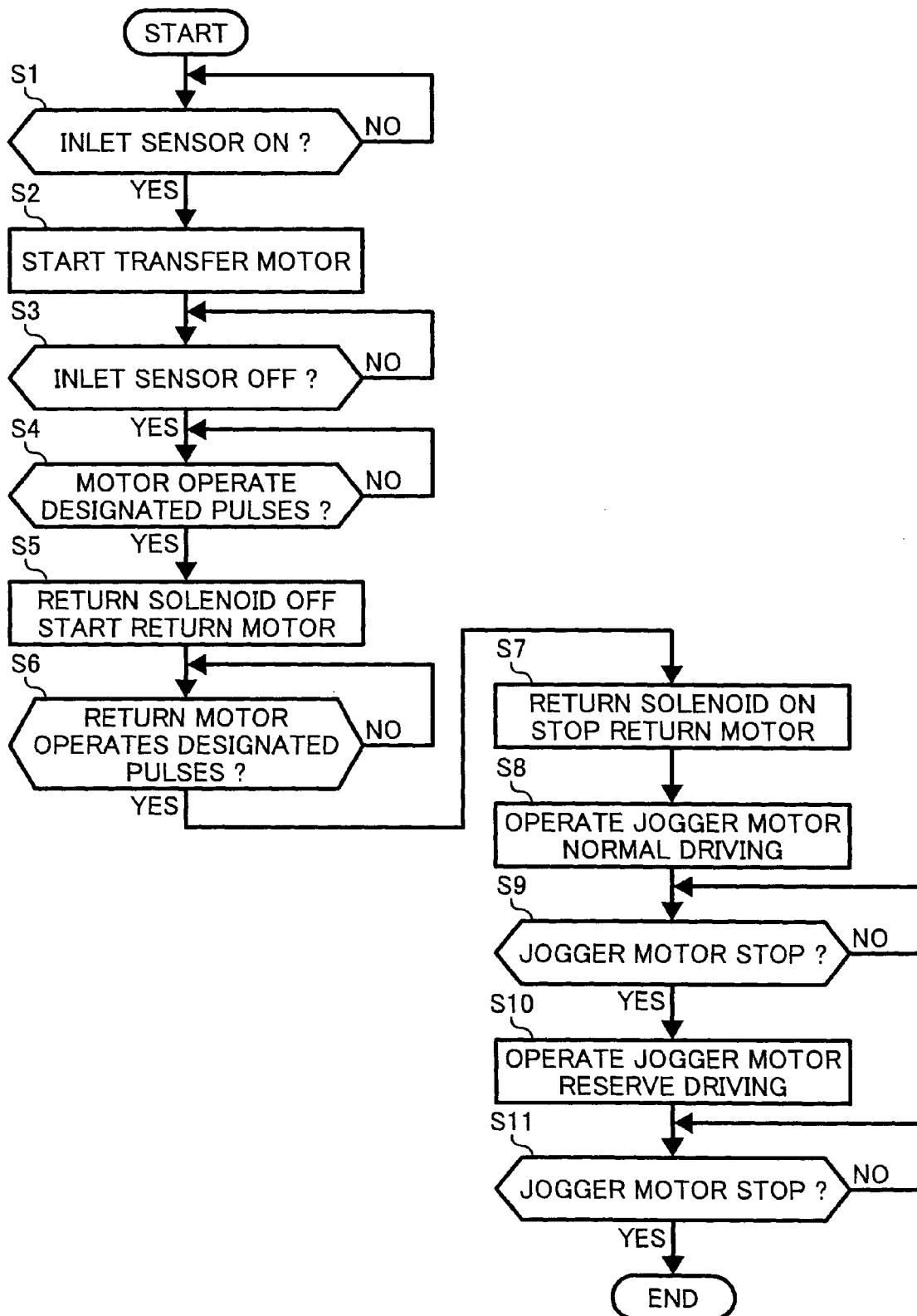


FIG. 12

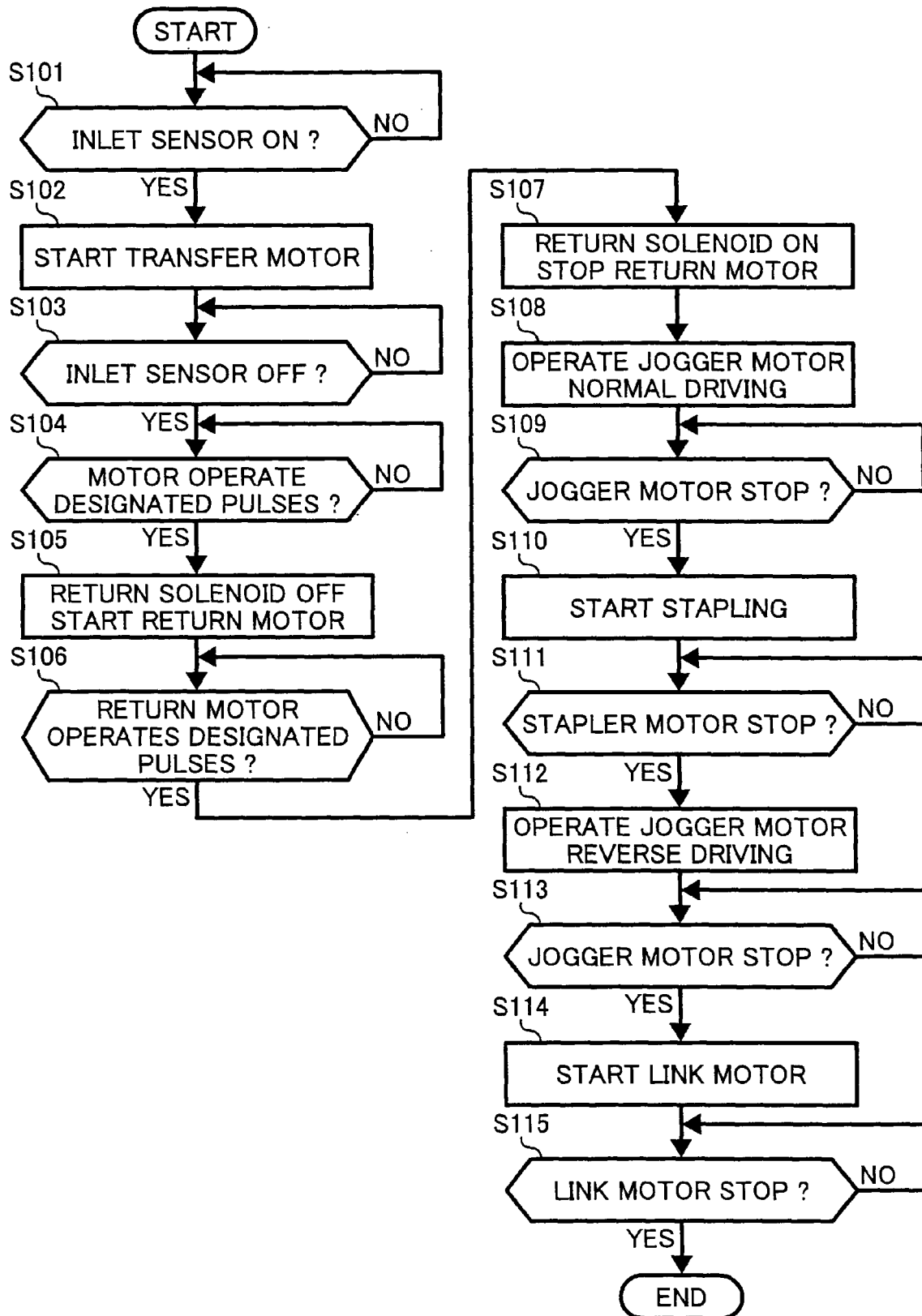


FIG. 13

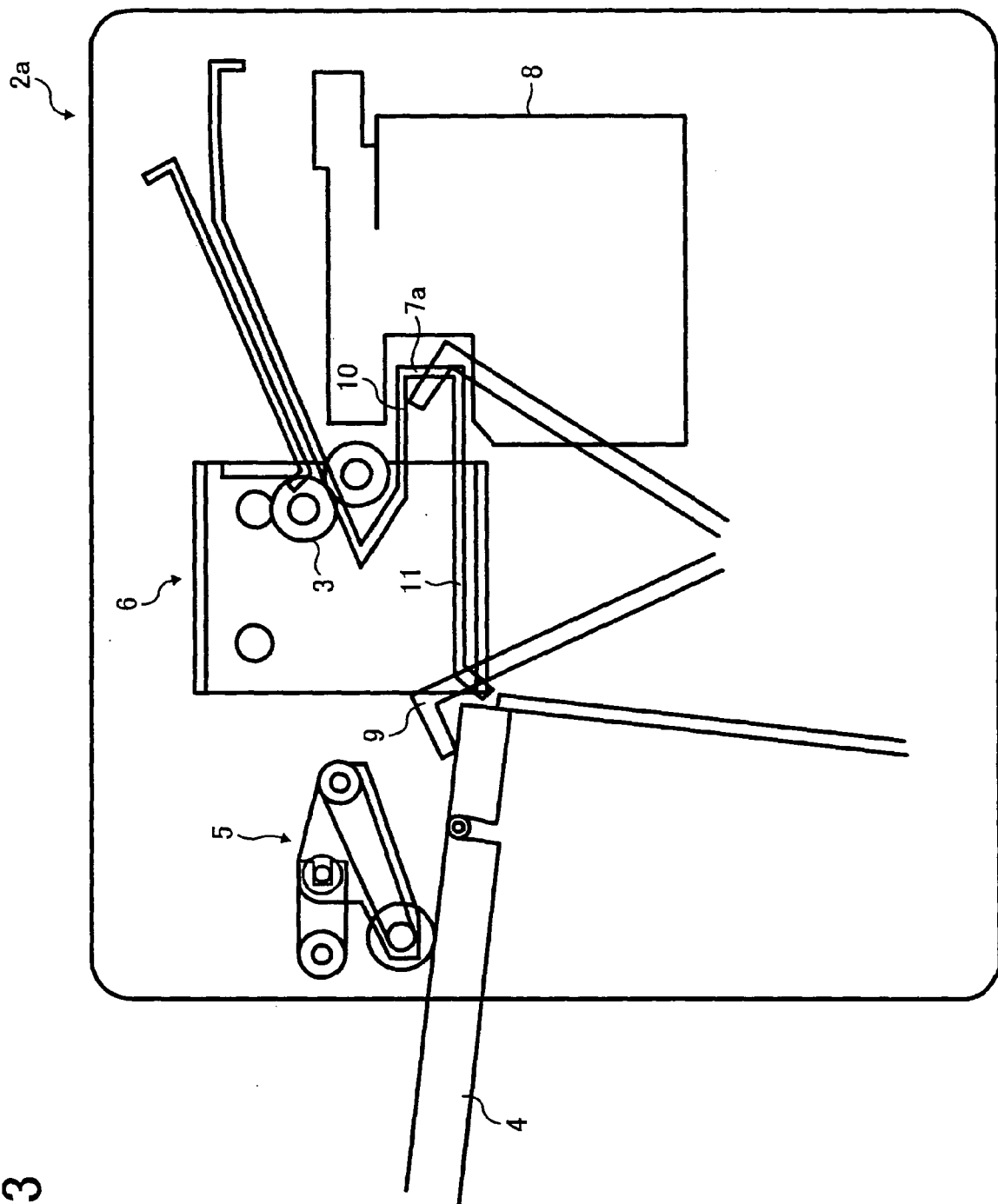
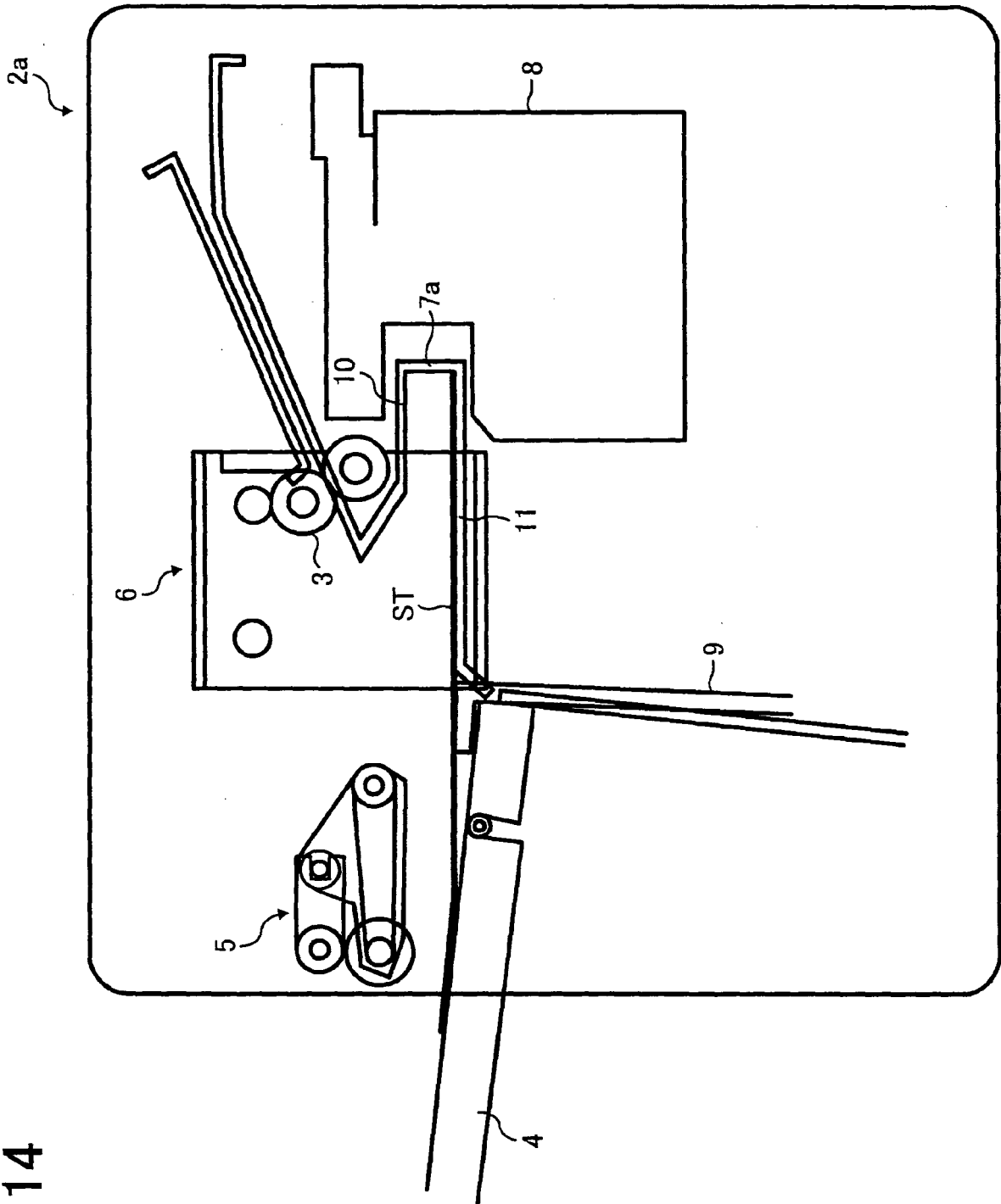


FIG. 14



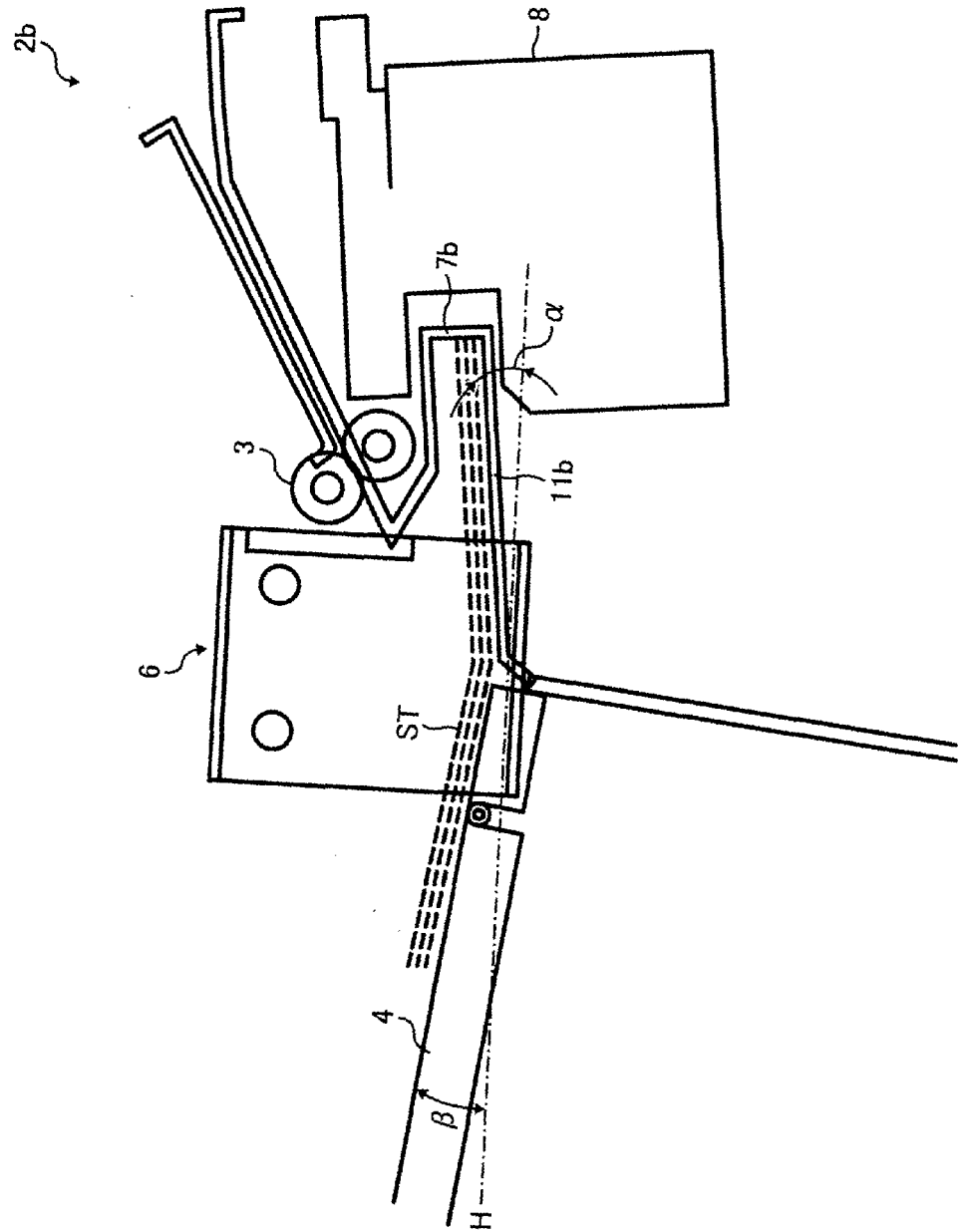


FIG. 15

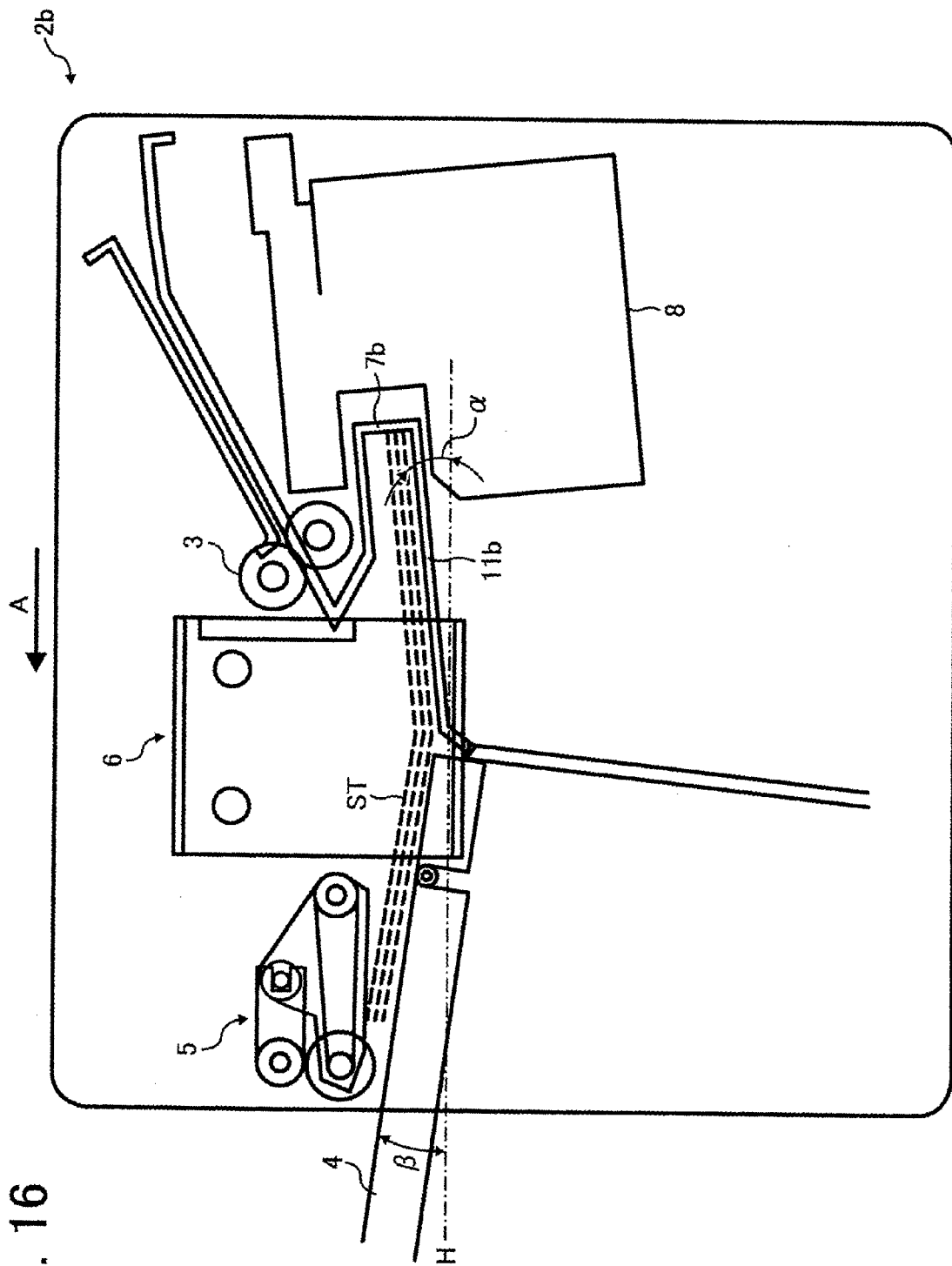
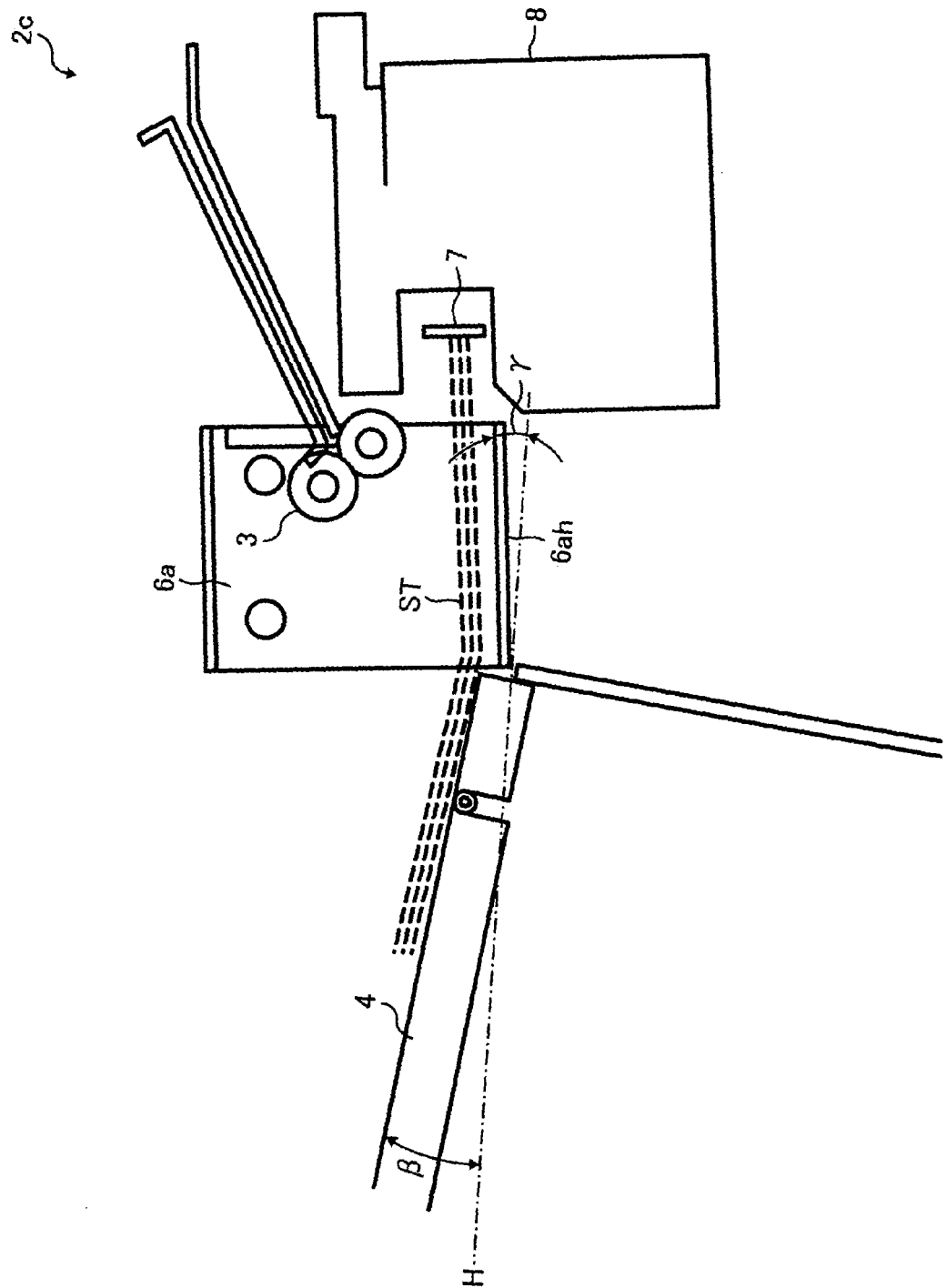


FIG. 16

FIG. 17



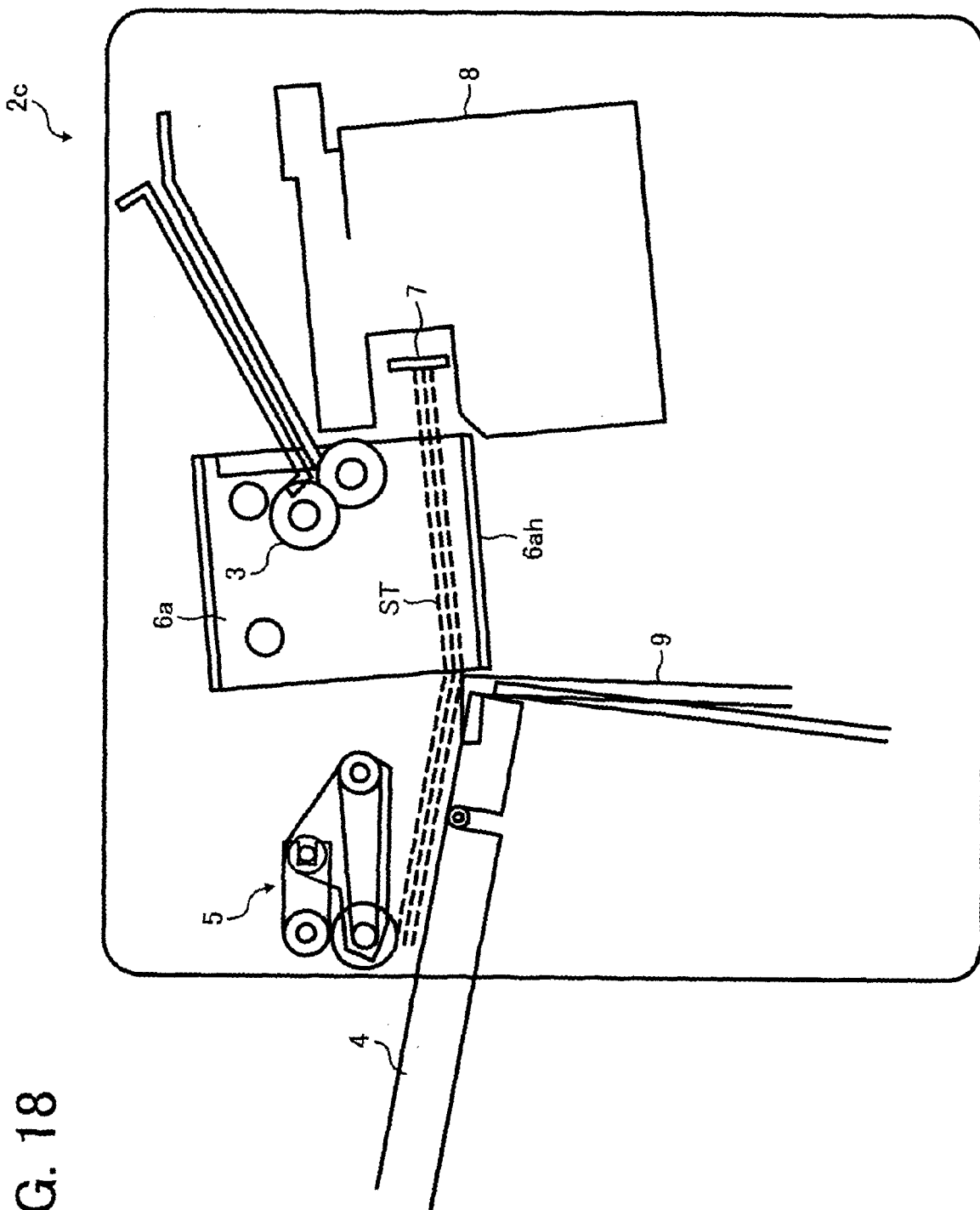


FIG. 18

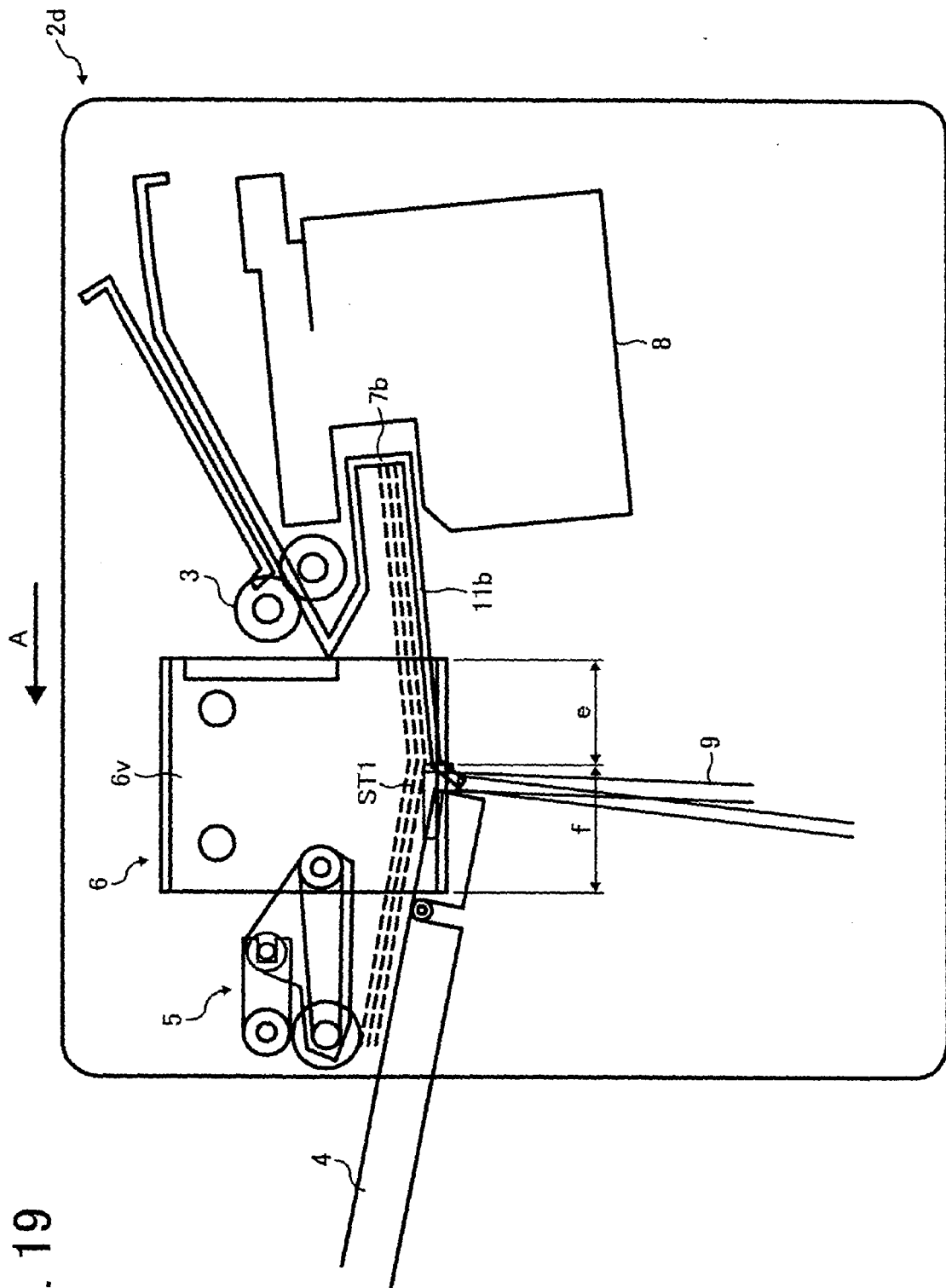


FIG. 19

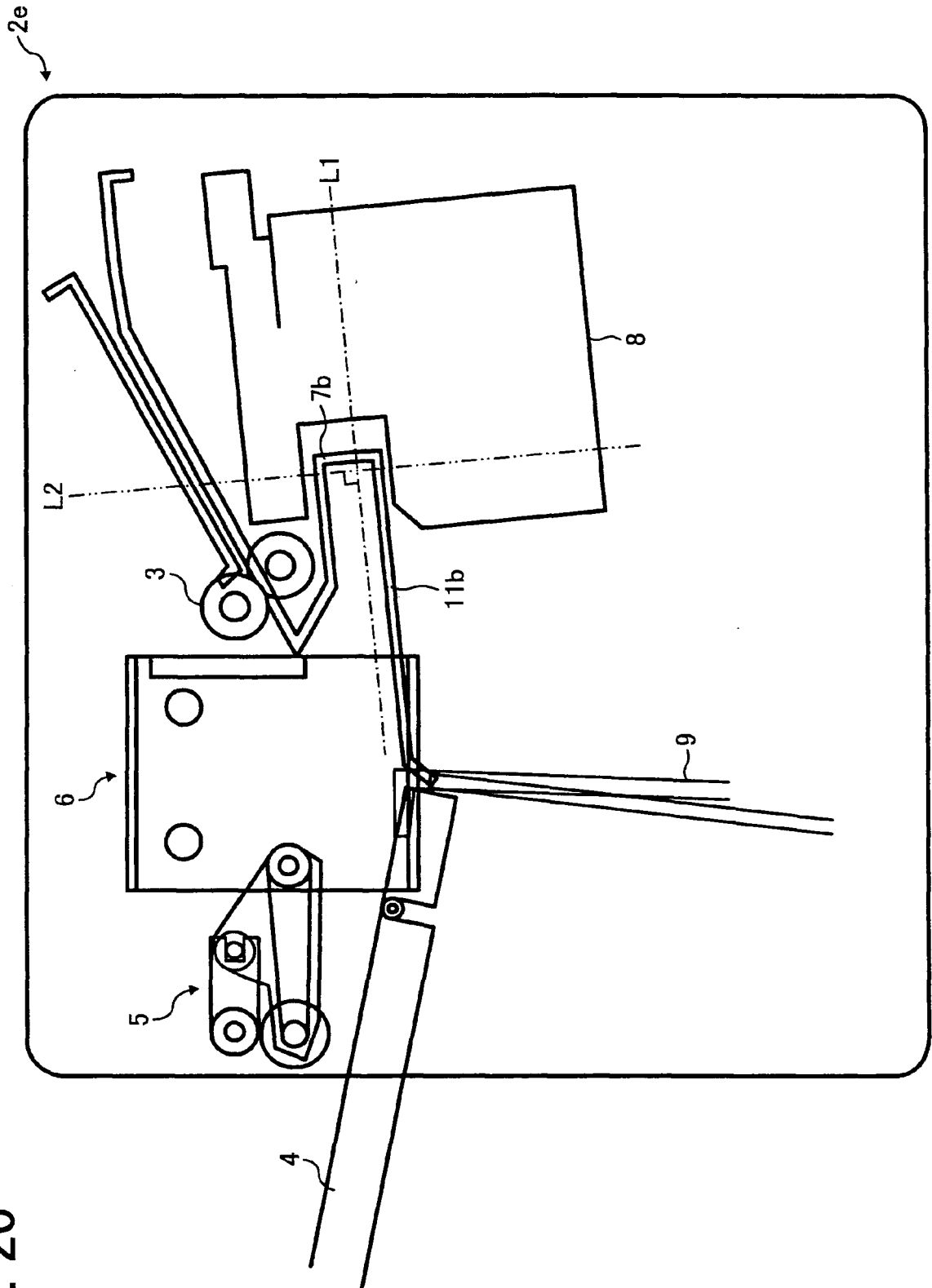


FIG. 20

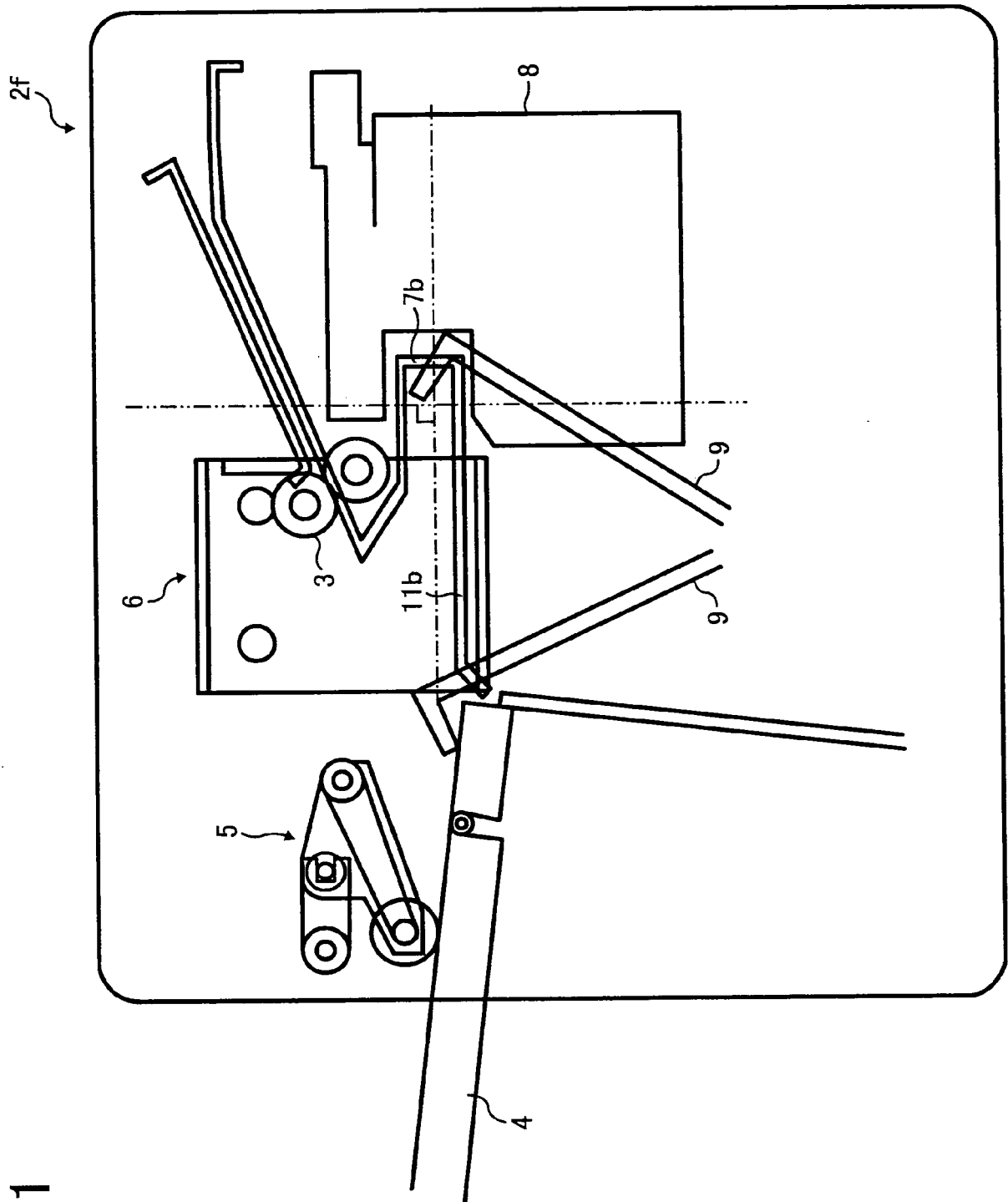
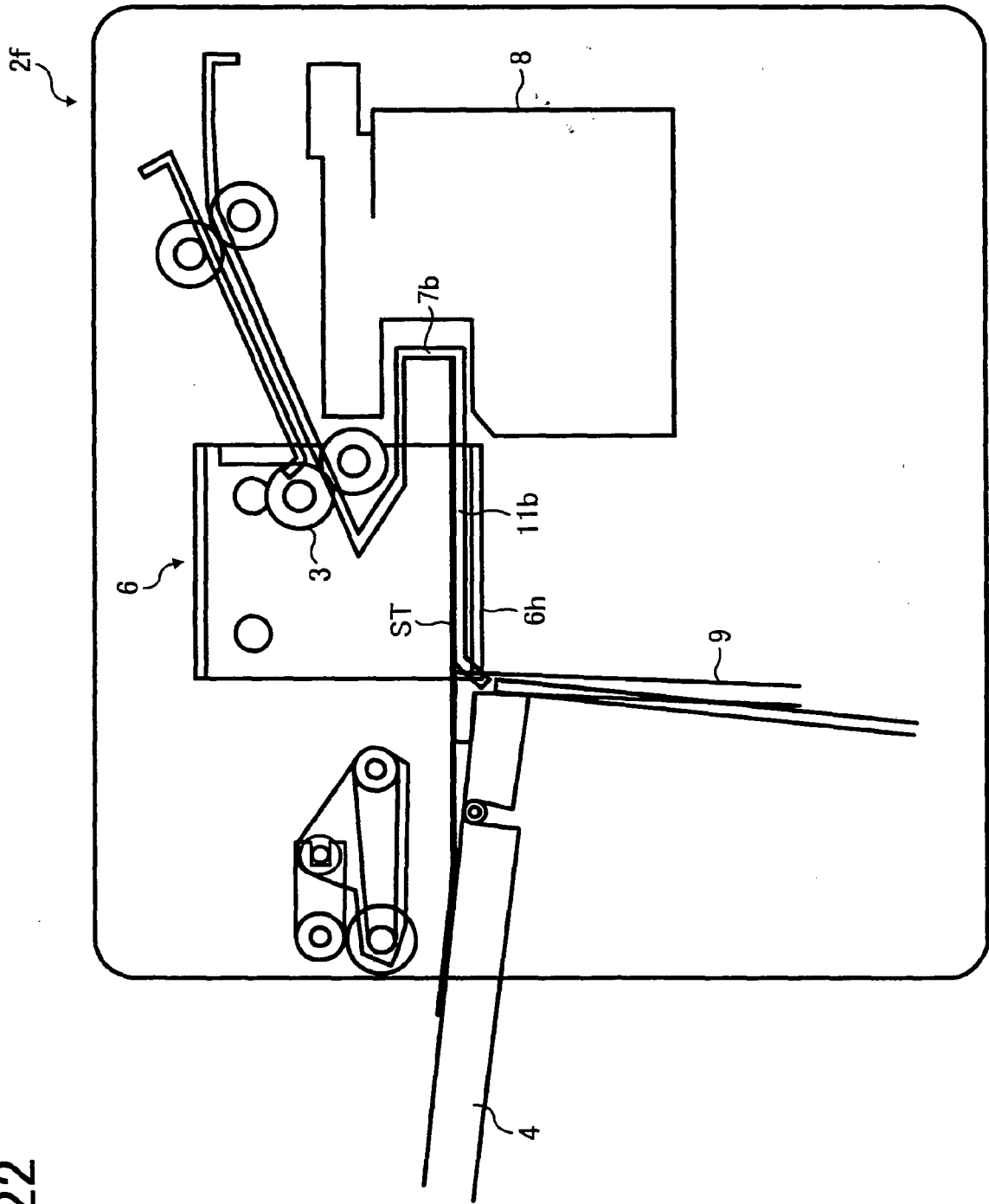


FIG. 21

FIG. 22



REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- JP 2005268972 A [0061]
- JP 2006218853 A [0061]